

1984 JAN 13

PEOPLE

Royko Quits Sun-Times Joins Chicago Tribune
Mike Royko, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist, left the Sun-Times on Tuesday and signed a three-year contract with the Chicago Tribune, saying he was leaving the Sun-Times because he was being bought by Rupert Murdoch.

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore and The Hague.
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1984

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Algeria... 0.00 Dn. Brazil... 1.50 Dn. Canada... 0.00 Dn. France... 0.00 Dn. Germany... 0.00 Dn. Italy... 0.00 Dn. Japan... 0.00 Dn. Korea... 0.00 Dn. Mexico... 0.00 Dn. Netherlands... 0.00 Dn. Norway... 0.00 Dn. Portugal... 0.00 Dn. Spain... 0.00 Dn. Sweden... 0.00 Dn. Switzerland... 0.00 Dn. Taiwan... 0.00 Dn. Thailand... 0.00 Dn. Turkey... 0.00 Dn. U.S. ... 0.00 Dn. U.K. ... 0.00 Dn. Yugoslavia... 0.00 Dn.

New Fighting Flares in Beirut; Jumblat Hardens His Position

By Herbert H. Denron

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Muslim Druze artillerymen shelled Christian neighborhoods of the Lebanese capital on Thursday in new battles against their longstanding foes, the Lebanese Army and Christian Phalangists.

The fighting began with tank and mortar exchanges in suburban Beirut, Christian neighborhoods less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the city center, the Star newspaper said.

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President Ronald Reagan talks with Henry A. Kissinger in the White House after receiving the former secretary of state's report on a policy for Central America.

Search for Both Rationale, Consensus Stymies Authors of Kissinger Report

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When it was formed in July, the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America was charged with developing both a rationale and a political consensus for the Reagan administration's program of military and economic aid to the region.

It appeared Wednesday that the commission, headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, had succeeded in providing the rationale while making minimal progress in forging the political support the administration wants and needs.

"The commission did what a commission can do," said James J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations. "The fact that its report was signed by quite a diverse group of members ought to be impressive. Whether it will be another question."

On Capitol Hill, Democratic critics of the administration's approach to Central America said they were impressed by the commission's report, but they were not convinced by its conclusions.

But in interviews, these critics joined with members of the administration in suggesting that it was inevitable that the commission would fail to head the congressional deadlock that has existed for three years around the Reagan approach to Central America.

A senior White House official said that, while presidential aides were pleased with the Kissinger panel's work, "we don't have a consensus yet."

The recommendations exceed what we have in our budget," the official said. "I'm not sure the president is ready to approve the full amount of that excess. You have to look at the overall budgetary impact."

Other administration officials said they strongly doubted that Mr. Reagan would agree to the suggestion of huge increases in funding for the rest of the decade. Mr. Reagan's budget for the 1985 fiscal year is to be submitted Feb. 1.

The Kissinger panel's call for a five-year expenditure of \$8 billion in economic aid, not to mention its suggestion for more military assistance, comes at an inopportune time for an administration that has had such difficulty in reducing the federal deficit.

To many, the commission's most striking conclusion was that the administration's basic course of doing "too little," as Mr. Kissinger put it, would doom U.S. military and economic interests in Central America.

But by using such stark language to describe the stakes, the commission may have succeeded in hardening the positions of those opposed to the approach.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

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U.S. Decides to Keep Marines in Lebanon Onshore

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided that under present conditions the 1,600 U.S. Marines in Lebanon can be best protected by keeping them at Beirut International Airport instead of moving them to ships offshore or to new positions farther from the capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials also said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, was going to Damascus in response to a specific assurance from President Hafez al-Assad that he would meet with Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Assad's assurance was contained in a letter he sent to Mr. Reagan, which was received at the White House Monday. The officials, noting that Mr. Assad has rarely agreed in advance to receive

a U.S. emissary, said his gesture had stirred cautious hope within the administration that the Syrians might be preparing to show greater flexibility in negotiating a solution to Lebanon's civil war.

According to the officials, the invitation to Mr. Rumsfeld was a major factor in the decision to stand pat for now about the disposition of the Marines, who have suffered 258 deaths from shelling, sniper fire and an Oct. 23 bomb attack.

The officials said the Defense Department believed that the Marines would be safer if some were quartered on ships and shuttled to land duties. However, the officials continued, State Department and National Security Council planners think that the Marines can better accomplish the political aim of lending authority to President Amin Gemayel if they maintain a large onshore presence.

As a result, the officials contin-

ued, the majority view in the administration is to wait at least until Mr. Rumsfeld goes to Damascus and gets a clearer sense of Syrian intentions before deciding about redeployment of the Marines.

Despite their cautious optimism about the Rumsfeld trip, the officials acknowledged that the administration did not know whether the Syrians were prepared to soften the confrontational stance they have taken in Lebanon.

In addition to Mr. Assad's invitation, U.S. officials say they have been encouraged by Syria's release of a captured U.S. Navy flier and its publicly professed support for the current attempt to work out internal Lebanese security arrangements between Mr. Gemayel and the Syrian-supported Shiite Muslim and Druze factions fighting his government.

However, questions about Syria's sincerity have been raised by

the fact that the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, who is strongly dependent on Syrian support, continues to block the security plan.

Syria threw still another obstacle in the path of a new security arrangement earlier this week, when it told Mr. Gemayel that it would oppose his related effort to bring dissident factions into a broadened "national reconciliation government" unless he abrogated the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement of May 17, 1982.

These contradictions were noted Wednesday by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said: "A major test of Syrian intentions is whether Damascus will support or impede agreement on the comprehensive security plan. If the plan founders now, the failure will be the responsibility of Syria, which will have demonstrated once

again its willingness to sabotage progress in Lebanon."

According to the officials, the administration hopes that the Rumsfeld mission will shed new light on that question. The envoy, who was in Israel on Wednesday, did not see Mr. Assad on his first trip to Damascus last month, when the Syrian leader was in seclusion and believed to be ill.

The officials noted that, except for visits by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in May and July, there has not been a previous instance where a U.S. envoy went to Damascus knowing that he would be received by Mr. Assad.

As a result, they said, the unusual nature of his gesture accounts for the optimism that was expressed Wednesday by the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes. Although he refused to discuss the letter, Mr. Speakes said: "We've seen hopeful signs. Yes, we do see an opportunity."

Shultz Asserts U.S. Is Ready For 'Thaw'

Says He Would Discuss Any Issue With Gromyko

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who will meet with Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, next week, said Thursday the administration was prepared for a thaw in its relations with Moscow, but that the Russians would have to reciprocate.

"We are prepared for a thaw, but whether there is one will reflect what the desires of the Soviet Union are," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference conducted via satellite with journalists in seven European cities, part of the "Worldnet" system of the U.S. Information Agency.

His remarks suggested that the Reagan administration is intent on creating the best possible atmosphere for the Shultz-Gromyko talks, which will be held in Stockholm Wednesday in connection with the Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Shultz said that he is prepared to discuss with Mr. Gromyko the "full range of issues" dividing East and West and that he hoped the Russians would signal a willingness to resume the two interrupted arms control negotiations in Geneva — the intermediate nuclear force talks and the strategic arms reduction talks.

But Mr. Shultz said he did not plan concessions to entice Moscow to return to the negotiations because the positions already outlined by NATO and the United States "are very reasonable."

"I don't think it is appropriate to offer some sort of concessions for the sake of resuming talks as such," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that although the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is obviously ill, he did not think the Soviet leadership was unable to function. "There is no indication that we have that the Soviet government is in any way paralyzed," he said. "As far as we know, Mr. Andropov remains in charge" and the Soviet government is "an operating government."

Mr. Shultz did not rule out a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov sometime in 1984 but said there would need to be assurances that it could produce substantive results. Mr. Reagan has scheduled a speech on U.S.-Soviet relations on Monday.

U.S. Assails Copter Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

military helicopter and said it had been shot down by Nicaraguan fire from across the border.

The U.S. secretary of defense, Casper W. Weinberger, said Thursday that the helicopter was flying a course that would have taken it to an exercise area in Honduras.

"The indefensible thing," Mr. Weinberger said, "is that the pilot was killed after he got out of the helicopter [and was] simply walking around." The Pentagon said that two army engineers aboard the OH-58 observation helicopter were not injured.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry said more than 17 flights by military helicopters and planes had been reported by Nicaraguan troops since Sunday in violation of Nicaraguan airspace, apparently in support of rebels fighting the Sandinista regime.

"In this situation," the communiqué said, "units of the Sandinista Popular Army opened fire against the intruding aircraft, which then proceeded to carry out evasive maneuvers, losing altitude until it left our airspace near Murrupuchi, executing a forced landing in Honduran territory barely 200 meters [218 yards] from the border line."

Sources said one of the helicopter passengers told a U.S. Embassy official in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that the helicopter was involved in exercises to enlarge airstrips in eastern Honduras and was "blown off course" by a windstorm that pushed it near the Nicaraguan border. (AP, Reuters, WP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia, Cuba to Increase Angola Aid

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Cuba will increase military aid to Angola's Marxist government, which is opposed by South African-backed rebels, the news agency Tass said Thursday.

The decision to step up military aid was taken at a special conference involving officials of all three countries, Tass added. "Accord was reached on rendering assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in the strengthening of its defenses, independence and territorial integrity," the agency reported.

Western diplomats in Moscow said the conference appeared to have been called to discuss emergency measures following a series of defeats for the Angolan government's Cuban-trained forces in recent weeks.

Students and Police Battle in Lima

LIMA (Reuters) — Eleven policemen were injured and 220 students were arrested Thursday in a violent demonstration by university students demanding increased budgets for Peru's universities, the police said.

Students said that 20 demonstrators were injured and that some of them suffered gunshot wounds during the protest. The police said that approximately 5,000 students blocked traffic in the center of the city. Tires were burned and brick barricades were set up.

The police said they used clubs to disperse the demonstrators, but they had no reports on student injuries. However, a police spokesman said, "as a result of the incidents, 11 policemen were injured." He added that 220 students were detained under state security laws.

U.S. Writer Took Arab Group Grant

NEW YORK (NYT) — A columnist for The Village Voice who has often been critical of Israeli policies in the Middle East has acknowledged accepting a \$10,000 grant from a pro-Arab study group.

The writer, Alexander Cockburn, the weekly newspaper's political commentator and media critic, received the money in 1982 from the Institute of Arab Studies, an organization based in Belmont, Massachusetts. Interviewed by a weekly newspaper, The Boston Phoenix, Mr. Cockburn said he had had hope to use the grant to write a book on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but that he had been too busy to write it and planned to return the money.

The Institute for Arab Studies, founded in 1979, disbanded for lack of funds last summer. Dr. Edward W. Said, a Columbia University English professor who was chairman of its board of directors, said its work was "totally academic and scrupulously apolitical." Mr. Cockburn was traveling in Florida and could not be reached.

Senator Tsongas Won't Run Again

BOSTON (AP) — Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Democrat of Massachusetts, will not seek re-election to a second term this fall because of an unspecified but serious illness, the senator said Thursday.

"My biggest regret in leaving is not being able to deal with the arms control issue," Senator Tsongas, 42, told the Lowell Sun. Earlier, the senator gave his staff members the news at a meeting at his campaign headquarters here, according to a source who attended the meeting. The source said that Senator Tsongas cited health problems.

Ray Shamie, who was soundly defeated by Senator Edward M. Kennedy in 1982, has already announced that he seeks the Republican nomination for the seat.

Cambodian Units Attack Vietnamese

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — About 700 Cambodian guerrillas attacked three Vietnamese military bases Thursday near the central portion of the Thai-Cambodian border, military officials said.

Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, loyal to former Prime Minister Sou Sann, fought with Vietnamese troops for five hours, starting before dawn, near the Cambodian towns of Yang Dang Kum, Baan Prao and Baan Kumdal, all opposite the Thai border district of Ta Phraya.

The guerrilla forces said that five of their men were wounded in the attack. There was no word of Vietnamese casualties. The guerrilla group is one of three major factions battling an estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops, who have occupied Cambodia since 1978.

Romulo Says Successor Is Tolentino

MANILA (WP) — Carlos P. Romulo, the retiring Philippines foreign minister, has said he will be replaced by Arturo Tolentino, a legislator who has differed with President Ferdinand E. Marcos on political issues in the past.

The presidential palace did not confirm the appointment, which Mr. Romulo said Wednesday was to take effect after assembly elections in May.

Mr. Romulo, who has held his post for 16 years, is to retire on his 85th birthday Saturday. At a press conference from his sick bed, he said he had recommended appointment of Mr. Tolentino, 72. Mr. Tolentino is up for re-election in May.

Sweden to Return Computers to U.S.

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Advanced computer equipment seized in Sweden on suspicion that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union will be returned to its manufacturer in the United States, the Swedish government announced Thursday.

Sweden's foreign trade minister, Mats Hellstrom said, "It is important for Sweden as a neutral nation that our country is not used as a transit area for forbidden war material."

Swedish military experts said last month that the equipment could have been put to various military uses, including weapon-guidance systems. The United States said that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union in defiance of a U.S. ban on the export of sophisticated equipment to the Soviet bloc.

Tamil Separatists Kill 2 Policemen

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Separatist guerrillas shot and killed two policemen and wounded another Wednesday in their first major attack on government forces since an ambush last summer that set off a wave of riots, the authorities said.

The attack was carried out by rebels fighting for a separate nation for ethnic Tamils in northern Sri Lanka, the police said. They said a group of youths fired on a patrol from the Point Pedro police station in Pullo, 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the northern provincial capital of Jaffna. Two policemen, both Tamils, were killed and another was seriously wounded in the attack, the police said.

It was the first time a policeman had been killed since a guerrilla ambush left 13 soldiers dead in July. That incident triggered three weeks of ethnic riots that left 548 people dead, according to government figures.

Dissident's Health Said Worsening

MOSCOW (NYT) — The mother of Anatoli B. Shchamansky, the imprisoned dissident, has said that on a recent visit she had found him emaciated and in pain from an ailing heart.

Ira P. Milgrom reported on her son's condition Wednesday after returning from Chistopol in the Tatar Republic where she was on one of the two visits a year permitted under prison regulations. She and her other son, Leonid, spent two hours with Mr. Shchamansky, 36, last Thursday in a visiting room divided by a glass partition.

"As soon as I saw him I felt distraught," said his mother, 75. "When I last saw him in July, after his hunger strike, at least I recognized that it was my son, that it was Tolya. Now, six months later, he was totally unrecognizable, his cheeks were sunken, his lips were withered, so it looked as if he were wearing dentures, his eyes were sunken and deeply ringed with black."

For the Record

The French aircraft carrier *Clemenceau* will leave Toulon, France around Jan. 25 to return to waters off the coast of Lebanon, its captain said Thursday. The vessel returned to Toulon Sunday for refueling after 100 days in the eastern Mediterranean supporting French troops in the multilateral peacekeeping force in Lebanon. (AP)

Adrian Miskine, Chad's foreign minister, who was reported to have died of malaria at the weekend, may have been killed, according to a radio report broadcast by the rebels fighting the Chad government and monitored in London Wednesday. (Reuters)

President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria was re-elected for a second five-year term Thursday. General Chadli, who succeeded the late president Houari Boumedienne in 1979, was unopposed. (Reuters)

A boy was killed in Freetown, Sierra Leone, Thursday when police clashed with looters and students protesting increases in food prices. Police also fired tear gas at demonstrators as violence broke out at the start of the ruling party's national convention. (Reuters)

Official Says U.S. Is Considering North Korean Proposal for Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is carefully considering a North Korean proposal for three-way talks with the United States and South Korea on a peace plan for the divided Korean peninsula, a Reagan administration official said Thursday.

The official cautioned, however, that the 30-year-old conflict is "one of the most bitter" in the world despite indications that China, a key supporter of communist North Korea, is interested in reducing tension between the two Koreas.

"We are looking at it seriously," the official said of the proposal. "I would say in doing so we are acutely conscious this comes from the country that carried out the Rangoon bombing."

The official, who asked not to be identified, referred to the bombing in Burma in October that killed 21 persons, including four South Korean cabinet officials, during an official visit by South Korea's president, Chun Doo Hwan. Mr. Chun, whose motorcade had been delayed, escaped injury in the attack.

The North Korean proposal for talks with Seoul and Washington was viewed as a major policy reversal. Previously the Pyongyang government had called for talks only with the United States.

The plan included a peace agreement with the United States — including the withdrawal of U.S. troops — to replace the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War, and a nonaggression pact with South Korea.

South Korea has rejected the proposal for talks, saying North Korea must first accept responsibility for the Rangoon bombing.

The U.S. official said that the "element that seems to be new would be the willingness to hold direct discussions with South Korea."

In commenting on the North Korean proposal, President Ronald Reagan said this week that he would prefer four-way talks including China.

"It is our impression that China is seriously looking at ways to reduce tensions in the Korean peninsula," the official said.

"All of this activity, attention and study has got to be promising," he said, "but you have got to realize this is probably one of the most bitter, intractable conflicts in the world."

Number Involved Is Crucial

William Chapman of The Washington Post reported earlier Thursday from Tokyo:

Whether talks on peace for the Korean peninsula can get under way largely depends on how many countries are allowed to sit at the peace table, officials from South Korea, the United States and Japan said Thursday.

Officials, diplomats and observers in Tokyo commented on the chances for the talks as they considered North Korea's offer, made Wednesday.

All agreed that tripartite negotiations as proposed by North Korea officials would never get under way. Only if the North agreed to include China in the discussions, and possibly the Soviet Union as well, would the talks get anywhere, they said.

Nevertheless, they noted that the Communist government in Pyongyang had in its latest proposal offered a change in both substance and tone from its usual peace missives. It scrapped the customary diatribe against Seoul as the "puppet stooge" of Washington and did not categorically insist on its past version of how the divided Korean peninsula could be reunified.

The proposal also tends to put

the South Korean government on the spot. Former President Jimmy Carter and Park Chung Hee, the late South Korean president, had jointly proposed a three-way conference in the summer of 1979. It was rejected by the Communists.

This time South Korea is rejecting three-way talks and Mr. Reagan is suggesting that four-way talks would be better.

South Korea's response to the new proposal, citing the Rangoon bombing, did not appear to be a categorical rejection. But the reason Seoul would not accept three-way talks, a South Korean official said, is that they would place his government in a face-losing, inferior position as a minor party.

"It would put North Korea on a level with the United States and we would be like the little baby at the table," he said. "The idea is totally unacceptable."

Four-way talks, including China, would appear to be a natural solution, since China is an ally and benefactor of North Korea, many diplomats here said Thursday.

Another possibility would be to call six countries to the table — the two Koreas, plus China and the Soviet Union to support the North and the United States and Japan to support the South.

Six-party talks were once proposed by Henry A. Kissinger when he was secretary of state, and they are still the favored format of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. A ministry spokesman said Wednesday night that because Japan is "deeply involved" in the Korean peninsula it should play a role in attempting to ease tensions there.

A South Korean official said that his country, although deeply suspicious of North Korean motives, could accept a proposal for either four- or six-party negotiations but would never accept only three countries at the table.



SUITCASE SEARCH — Israeli soldiers searching the suitcase of a traveler crossing the Awali River bridge into Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon. The Israeli military said it would no longer require passes for crossing the bridge, but luggage checks would continue.

U.S. Cost-Cutting Panel Urges Subsidy Cutbacks

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's cost-cutting commission released a final report Thursday containing more than \$424 billion in proposed savings over three years. This would be achieved mostly by cutting entitlement and subsidy programs and trimming federal and military retirement benefits.

"The government is run horribly," said the panel's chairman, J. Peter Grace, an industrialist. "There is no company I know of, except maybe IBM, that could survive if they ran it this way."

The commission also criticized federally subsidized hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest. Turning the dams and power stations over to private industry could save the government \$20 billion over three years, said Mr. Grace.

He acknowledged that such a move also would likely lead to sharp increases in the area's power rates.

Among the panel's suggestions was that a form, similar to the W-2 form provided by companies to wage-earners, be issued to every person receiving a federal benefit, such as food stamps or a housing subsidy. Benefits would be added to income and everything over a certain point would be taxed.

The system could save nearly \$60 billion in subsidy payments over three years, according to the panel's estimates.

Other items included proposals to add soy extender to ground beef in the school lunch program, for a three-year saving of \$84 million, and to replace some of the Justice Department's attorneys with aides who have legal training but are not lawyers, saving \$13 million.

Italian Schoolgirl Kidnapped

United Press International

CUNEIO, Italy — Two kidnappers posing as deliverymen abducted Federica Isoldi, 7, the daughter of a wealthy executive, from her private school in this northern Italian town Thursday, police said.

The girl's father, Guglielmo Isoldi, said he was the Alpitour company.

Israel Limits Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

100,000 within five years. About 800,000 Palestinians live in the area.

The settlements are a primary target for criticism by the opposition Labor Party, which says a main plank of its own economic plan is a drastic cut in settlements.

In a 12-hour, all-night meeting Tuesday, the cabinet's economic committee worked out a plan for trimming next year's budget by \$900 million, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said.

Israel's total budget is about \$20 billion, but of that \$8 billion to \$9 billion goes for repaying debts, arms purchases and some food imports that cannot be trimmed, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said. Other budgets

were being cut next year by an average of 9 percent, he said.

No special budget was set aside for settlements, he said. Funds for the projects were drawn mostly from the agriculture and housing ministries. Lesser amounts were drawn from other government departments, making difficult an accurate calculation of how much money goes to the West Bank.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad said the ministries had not yet detailed their own budgets, so it was impossible to give a precise figure on how much was going for settlements.

He said the exact percentage of the cut was not defined, "but let me guess that it will be considerably more than 9 percent," he said. There was no estimate on how the cuts might affect long-term settlement programs.

Limit on Firearms

The Israeli Army has issued new instructions to Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank restricting their right to use firearms. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. Settlers said they have been told that they can open fire only if their lives are in danger.

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U.S. Aid: Serving Foreign Policy Aims

Critics Say Poverty Is Key Problem but That Funds Usually Go to Military

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Kissinger report urging a sharp increase in U.S. aid to Central America comes at a time when the United States is already sending hundreds of millions of dollars in economic assistance to El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

As the United States becomes more involved in military conflicts in Central America, it has carried out a series of economic aid projects designed to bolster the military position of its allies.

It has also provided heavy support for export businesses, a practice that has been criticized as not contributing substantially to domestic development.

"The American approach in this region is different from most others," a European ambassador said. "They are quite aware of how each project will affect their own interests."

An American volunteer who oversees several church-sponsored relief projects in El Salvador said: "Their program is in no way neutral. It has a very clear political purpose."

Administrators of the U.S. aid program said there would be little point in sending large amounts of economic aid to Central America if the aid did not serve a strategic end.

"Should our aid programs not support the foreign policy goals of the United States?" said a senior aid official in San Salvador.

El Salvador, the largest recipient of U.S. assistance in Central America, faces a series of problems brought on by civil war in addition to longstanding patterns of poverty.

Experts say more than 300,000 Salvadorans have been displaced from their homes. Many are living in makeshift camps supported by a variety of relief agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Through AID programs, the United States is spending more than \$290 million annually to pave roads, rebuild bridges and power stations destroyed by guerrillas, support businesses and provide food and medicine for refugees.

Much of the aid is distributed through agencies of the Salvadoran government.

A focus of the United States aid program in El Salvador is the so-called Plan for Well-Being in the central province of San Vicente.

Under the plan, the army is supposed to make special efforts to protect the province so that refugees can return home. This would help restore the national economy, planners say, and be a sign that the government was defeating the guerrilla insurgency.

According to relief workers in the area, some U.S. policies in San Vicente appear designed to encourage refugees to leave camps and return to areas that may not be secure.

Refugees are being offered credits to rebuild their homes and revive their farms, but most have refused to leave the camps for fear that their villages are still too dangerous.

"The United States does not want to improve conditions in the camps on the theory that then it will be harder to get people to leave," said David Bonilla, an employee of the Roman Catholic relief agency Caritas who administers a refugee camp in San Vicente.

"But the sad reality," he added, "is that these people cannot go home now or anytime soon. It is Christian to build shelters for them and to get running water into the camps."

In some parts of the country where rebels move freely, an unspoken accommodation appears to have been reached between AID and the insurgents. Guerrillas regularly destroy road-building equipment that they fear is being used to facilitate military access to their territory, but they allow many U.S.-sponsored projects to continue.

"I wouldn't call it an arrangement," said an AID employee. "I don't know what I'd call it."

A former Salvadoran economy minister, Jorge Sol, said he believed that U.S. aid to his country had been "very successful in economic terms, but a disaster in social terms."

He said U.S. programs had helped the Salvadoran private economy grow steadily in the last three decades, but he said the aid served to strengthen the economic power of an already prosperous elite and had "very little effect on poverty."

An AID spokesman denied allegations by some private and religious relief workers that U.S. aid programs shy away from working with grass-roots organizations for

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Osvaldo Cacciatore

Retired General Declared Fugitive In Argentine Case

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — A retired Argentine air force officer ordered arrested by Argentina's new civilian government as part of a crackdown on abuses by the military failed to appear in court Thursday and was declared a fugitive.

Magistrate Alfredo Olivan said that Brigadier General Osvaldo Cacciatore, a former Buenos Aires mayor, had been ordered arrested for investigation in a case of "mismanagement of public funds."

The news agency Noticias Argentinas said that one of eight other former city officials ordered arrested in the same case had been picked up. The nine are wanted for alleged involvement in a questionable contract to import amusement park games worth \$200 million.

Court sources said the case against General Cacciatore had been lagging in legal channels for the past three years.

General Cacciatore, mayor of Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1982, was associated with the first three of the four military juntas that ruled Argentina after President Isabel Peron was overthrown in 1976.

The reaction of Democrats in Congress, for example, made it obvious that there would be more attention paid than ever to two divisive issues that the commission addressed obliquely or skirted altogether.

The issues are whether aid to El Salvador should be contingent upon improvements in human rights and whether the United States should continue its "covert" assistance to rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua.

A senior aide to the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said Wednesday that the Massachussetts Democrat remained in favor of imposing conditions on aid to El Salvador and ending the aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

"I think most Democrats are finding fault with the report's basic thrust of spending money on more military assistance," said the aide. "They think it's a case of throwing good money after bad."

White House aides and political experts in Congress cited several reasons why the divisions on Capitol Hill were likely to remain in spite of the success at achieving a measure of bipartisan agreement within the Kissinger panel itself.

First, these officials said, the problems afflicting Central America are more complicated than the insolvency of the Social Security system, or choosing a basing mode for the MX missile, both of which were addressed successfully by previous bipartisan commissions.

Perhaps equally as important, the Kissinger panel never served as a vehicle for negotiations between the administration and its critics in Congress, as both the Social Security and strategic forces reports did.

"The MX and Social Security commissions built a consensus rather than staking out a position," a White House adviser said. "The Kissinger commission was more interested in examining the problem independently than in bringing people together."

Echoing this point, a Democratic congressional aide involved in previous negotiations with the administration said that the commission never reached out to Mr. Reagan's more outspoken critics on the issue of Central America.

In Grenada, Old Wounds Begin to Heal

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — It seemed an unremarkable enough meeting in the Nutmeg Restaurant, where lowered windows opened onto the quiet harbor: a young woman approaching a seated couple, exchanging a kiss and a few words, then moving off.

"Let me tell you," said the seated man, "in the last regime she wouldn't have known me. She wouldn't have put out her cheek to be kissed. It was she who recommended I be put in prison and condemned to death."

"Now," said the man, "we are reaching out to her. It's the only way Grenada can come together again. Now, it is her husband who is in prison."

On Monday or Wednesday mornings, visiting days for the more than 30 detainees from Grenada's deposed government, the young woman can be seen along with other relatives, with her two children and a stroller, outside the gates of Richmond Hill prison.

"I haven't been going out much," she said at her home near the port. "I go out to buy groceries or see friends, and once a week I visit the prison. I think it's best to take it easy for a while."

The friends she usually sees are the families of other men detained after the U.S.-led invasion Oct. 25, the same families who gathered in the past when they were the elite of Grenada's "revolutionary" society under the Marxist-oriented government of Maurice Bishop.

In this period of national relief and rejoicing after the invasion, they have become the country's outcasts.

In a year-end radio address to the nation, the head of the interim government, Nicholas Braithwaite, stressed reconciliation, urging Grenadians to employ former members of the People's Revolutionary Army and to "let them lead normal lives."

Some former detainees of the previous government, however, find it harder to forgive.

"For more than four and a half years there were 700 persons in detention without trial, without charges, unable to see anybody," said Lloyd Noel, a lawyer who was briefly attorney general for the Bishop government and was later imprisoned for more than two years. "And we didn't do anything except oppose the government."

"Now 50 to 100 people have been killed as if they were rats or maggots and not human beings," he said. "It was murder, mass murder. How can people have sympathy for mass murderers?"

On Oct. 19, soldiers loyal to party hard-liners opened fire on a crowd that had freed Mr. Bishop from house arrest, killing him and an unknown number of bystanders.

Mr. Braithwaite has said that the present detainees are being held pending charges related to the killings, and he gave this as an explanation for barring visits by reporters and members of the U.S. Congress — a restriction that has drawn criticism in the United States.

Such criticism infuriates Mr. Noel. "No Red Cross came to see me," he said. "No Amnesty International came to see me. No congressmen came and said they wanted to see me."

The father of one of the present detainees, a high-ranking military officer, is angry, too. "If I were an American," he said, "I would feel ashamed by the action of a country that claims to be the most powerful in every respect."

"The last time I went to see my son, I was so emotional I couldn't talk to him," he said. "I just said, 'God will take care of you.'"

Roland Jay Budhllal, another former detainee of the Bishop regime who spent nearly four years as a political prisoner, said he remembered the son. "Yes, he was one of my torturers," he said.

But Mr. Budhllal said: "I haven't got any hate or bitterness in my heart against those people. It was a very bloody thing they did, but from a Christian standpoint, I think the Grenadian people should forgive them."

The Soviet Union has published a letter it says is from an imprisoned Grenadian leftist accusing U.S. soldiers of torture. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The letter, printed Wednesday in the government newspaper Izvestia, was signed Leon Cornwall. Mr. Cornwall was a member of the military junta that ruled the island until the U.S.-led invasion.

"The Americans are holding in prisons in the most horrible conditions all those servicemen of the Grenadian Army and members of the ruling party who remain alive," the letter said. "U.S. and Barbados soldiers torture the prisoners to oblige them to sign false confessions."

U.S. officials have said prisoners captured during the invasion are being well-treated.

Some officials close to the commission suggested that Mr. Kissinger's independent style lessened the chances for give-and-take and accommodation with congressional concerns.

Mr. Kissinger seemed to acknowledge as much Wednesday when he said: "I am no expert on the Congress, as I proved in office. My competence has not greatly increased in the meantime."

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Soviet Bloc Gave \$81 Million in Aid To Managua in '82, U.S. Source Says

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies estimate that Nicaragua received \$25 million in economic aid and \$56 million in military aid from the Soviet Union and East European nations in 1982, according to an administration official who asked not to be identified.

The military aid is part of a total \$137 million promised for an undisclosed period, he said.

The insurgents in El Salvador receive military aid, mainly through Nicaragua, in the form of small arms, ammunition and medical supplies. No estimate of their value was provided by the official, although he said it would be considerably less than aid to Nicaragua.

He said that Cuba provides almost no economic or military aid to Nicaragua that is not supplied or paid for by the Soviet Union and its allies, the official said.

Figures on Soviet-bloc aid to Nicaragua and to leftist insurgents in El Salvador are difficult to obtain because of the secretive practices of both the donors and aid recipients, Reagan administration officials say.

Other officials said the difficulty in estimating military aid to the rebels lies in part in the nature of the weapons provided, such as U.S. Army rifles whose serial numbers indicate that they were abandoned in Vietnam. These presumably had been shipped from Asia through Cuba and Nicaragua. Putting a value on such equipment is almost impossible, the officials said.

Costa Rica has received more than \$325 million in U.S. aid since May 1982.

Critics say that this program amounts to a subsidy for the business class and encourages export industries instead of local food production and other projects that build self-sufficiency. But U.S. officials say keeping businesses open is vital to economic and political stability.

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Congressmen Says Kissinger Study Fails to Generate Broad Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress are saying that the Kissinger commission recommendations on Central America have failed to generate immediate, bipartisan agreement on U.S. policy.

In Latin America, conservatives praised the report, but moderates said it placed too much emphasis on military action.

There was no immediate official or unofficial reaction from the Marxist government in Nicaragua.

The panel, known as the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, proposed new infusions of military aid to El Salvador and a five-year, \$8 billion economic aid program to the region.

The 132-page report suggested a variety of new initiatives, including 10,000 scholarships for higher education, government loans to start up a private development corporation and an immediate grant of \$400 million more in economic aid.

U.S. congressional reaction generally divided along party lines: with Republicans supporting most recommendations and Democrats generally deploring what they said was over-reliance on recommendations for military aid.

The initial reaction on Capitol Hill suggested that the commission had failed to galvanize Congress in the manner of previous presidential commissions. Reagan commissions on the MX missile and on Social Security provided the basis for compromise legislation on politically sensitive issues.

"The only thing the report appears to be missing besides a coherent policy is an ideological index," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. "There is rhetoric to satisfy every imaginable constituency, but there is no policy."

Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, said he was inclined to agree with the conclusion that the area was critical.

But he warned that administration rejection of a proposal to the military aid in El Salvador to improve human rights could jeopardize the two-year, \$400-million increase in military assistance recommended by the commission.

"I don't see any way to get Congress to approve a military assistance package that doesn't have a significant human rights component to it," he said.

Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state who headed the commission, defended the report and the recommendation that the U.S. pour huge amounts of aid into Central America.

He said that rightist death squads in El Salvador would have to be abolished as a condition for U.S. backing.

"We shouldn't be tolerant of the right-wing death squads at all," Mr. Kissinger said. "For them, there is no excuse whatsoever."

In a statement, Representative Dante B. Fascell of Florida, acting chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that "while there are some disagreements among the members, the outstanding fact is that prominent Democrats and Republicans representing a wide political spectrum have come to a basic accord on the main U.S. policies needed toward Central America."

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, the minority leader, said, "It is highly questionable for a nation that is racking up \$200 billion a year in deficits to consider pouring \$8 billion into Central America at this time."

Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat who is a contender for his party's presidential nomination, said that "the report unwisely emphasizes military aid to the region rather than political and diplomatic solutions."

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale said in Nashville, New Hampshire, where he has taken his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, that he essentially agreed with those on the panel who believed that aid to El Salvador should be formally tied to progress on human rights issues.

But Mr. Mondale said he was "skeptical" about a commission recommendation that the United States give Central American countries \$8 billion in economic and military aid.

"Much, if not all of that money



Charles Z. Wick

Wick Won't Face Charges In Florida

By Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Florida's state attorney has determined that it is unlikely that Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, will be prosecuted for secretly taping in Florida a telephone conversation with the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d.

But the official, David Blumworth, said Wednesday he would advise Mr. Baker that, under Florida law he and others whose conversations are found to have been taped by Mr. Wick can sue the U.S. director for damages.

The usual practice in Florida, he explained, is to prosecute those who tape conversations without the knowledge of the other party only after they have been warned about the state law but persist in the practice. Mr. Wick said he has discontinued the taping.

In a related development, Olin Robison, president of Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vermont, resigned from a congressional committee created to oversee the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. Robison said Mr. Wick in a letter dated Jan. 9 that Mr. Wick had compromised his ability to lead the agency by the "unreputable taping" and by failing "to admit the extent or complete nature of this activity" when first questioned.

Meanwhile, the General Services Administration investigation of the taping should be completed by the week's end, Frank Carr, assistant administrator, said.

Citizens will leave Toulon, France off the coast of Lebanon, is expected to Toulon Sunday for refueling, raising supporting French troops are in Lebanon. (AP)

Minister, who was reported to have been killed, according to a sighting the Chad government and news agencies.

Algeria was re-elected for a second round, who succeeded the late president was unopposed. (Reuters)

Sierra Leone, Thursday, was protesting increases in food prices as violence broke out at a national convention. (Reuters)

Daily News in English with highlights from the International Herald Tribune Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. RADIO K LOV 92.8 FM, Paris English-language station.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Kissinger Report

Deepening the Murk

It would be a fairer assessment for President Reagan to complain about the Kissinger commission's verdict on his Central American policies. This distinguished panel has for the most part conferred bipartisan blessings on his basic contentions — that the United States indeed has a vital stake in Central America, and that massive aid is needed to counter leftist revolutions encouraged by Moscow and Havana.

Still, two schools of thought contend in the report, as they do in Congress and the United States at large. One stresses indigenous roots of Central American unrest; the other sees malevolent alien influences at work. One preaches the need for economic aid, respect for human rights, democratic reforms; the other calls out for helicopters, and quickly.

At first glance the report seems to embrace both views, but on matters that count the administration gets the warmer embrace.

The report deplores the region's appalling poverty, concedes past blunders by the United States and proposes generous and innovative aid programs. Looking to the right, it fears that a global balance can be tipped by the advance of Cuban and Soviet power in Central America — a threat that so worries Henry Kissinger that he and two colleagues oppose human rights conditions that might lead to a Marxist-Leninist victory in El Salvador.

There was a possibility here of a constructive bargain: Democratic members, by swallowing hawkish language, might have finally brought the administration around to support reforms. But the bargain was left unfulfilled.

Beyond that, the report compounds the murk it was meant to dispel. In one place it calls for a real search for a settlement with Nicaragua and Salvadoran insurgents. Elsewhere it invokes a Cuban menace sinister enough to justify armed invasion.

It says that indigenous revolutions are no security threat, but it is nebulous about how much revolution the United States can live with. Thus it objects to one-party rule in Nicaragua, but cites one-party Mexico as an example of an acceptable revolutionary regime. The report warmly endorses elections but fails to note that fraud at the polls has been the rule in all of Central America except Costa Rica.

And on the critical policy matter of covert aid to "contra" rebels in Nicaragua, the report offers no judgment at all.

Central America is not a struggle between monoliths but a maze of confusions. The Kissinger team recognizes as much in this description of the fitful battle in El Salvador, where violence rages on both sides of the ideological barricade: "The coexistence of these conflicts greatly complicates the task of the democratic forces... Each violent group attempts to hide behind the other. Neither group has been willing to subordinate its power to the civilized discipline of the democratic process."

But after the realism of this analysis comes a sweeping syllogism. Outside aid is necessary for any protracted guerrilla insurgency. "Indeed, if withdrawn conditions were themselves enough to create such insurgencies, we would see them in many more countries." How then explain the failure of Cuban attempts to export revolution to Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and the Dominican Republic?

The Kissinger report recommends much that is urgent, worthwhile and feasible. The fact that Central America finally commands serious attention in the United States is a salutary change. And the commission's search for consensus may advance an important debate. It has scarcely ended it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Debate Goes On

Unlike President Reagan's previous bipartisan commissions — the one on Social Security, the other on strategic arms — the commission on Central America, led by Henry Kissinger, did not involve or commit the principal congressional opponents of the Reagan policy. Nor were its members — distinguished citizens all — the principal players in the real-life game. They were not the individuals, or spokesmen for the individuals, who would have to make the political deal to get anything done. So the commission's report arrives on the scene not as the outline of a deal waiting to be ratified but rather as a consensus reached by and among a group of interested citizens from various parts of the political spectrum.

The report makes a powerful and intelligent case that what happens in Central America is important to the United States, which is something that many in the United States have been slow to recognize. And from this it proceeds with flawless logic to the proposition that North Americans should be prepared to expend substantially more in aid and in political energy than they are spending now.

It is a tribute to the seriousness of the commission members and to the efficiency of the Kissinger operation that many all-too-familiar commission pitfalls were avoided and that consensus was achieved on a number of important points. There was something less than consensus, however, on how the commission's agreed goals were to be achieved, and this in a way goes to the heart of the matter.

Some of the commission members believe, with President Reagan, that local shortfalls in human rights and reforms must finally be set aside for the sake of the U.S. strategic objective of defeating and containing communism. Others feel that these shortfalls are so deep, abiding or objectionable that the strategic objective cannot be sustained. In short, the commission, unsurprisingly, reflects precisely the argument that the United States has been having for four years, the chief difference being that the commission would substantially enlarge the U.S. economic and political stake.

President Reagan let it be known on the eve of the report's release that he was inclined to ignore the commission's recommendation to hinge military aid to El Salvador on periodic congressional mandated reports of social progress. That would be consistent with his familiar policy. It is evident, however, that the U.S. Congress will not ignore the recommendation. It was already acting in its spirit.

Here a look at what is happening on the ground, specifically in El Salvador, is crucial. Good people make an admirable and agonizing effort, but the guerrillas and the death squads — and the condition of underdevelopment that permits them to assume such importance — undo much of their work. Recent and unavoidably intrusive U.S. demands for the exile of death squad figures are an acknowledgment that the Salvadoran judicial system cannot deal with this problem. Still more intrusive policies may have to be followed to ensure the victory, and then the seating of Christian Democrat Napoleón Duarte in presidential elections in March. A victory by his opponent, rightist Roberto d'Aubuisson, could collapse the whole U.S. enterprise.

Many of the Kissinger commission's suggestions — such as clamping down on Salvadoran nationals in Miami who support the death squads — should be accepted regardless of what else happens. Meanwhile, the debate over Central America policy is likely to go on, intensified by this report.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

North and Central Americans

There is unanimity on the objective in Central America: democracy. But what are the means to that end? The Kissinger commission is in agreement with the Reagan administration's extension of both an economic carrot and a military stick (to Central America), but the latter half of the program divides and will long continue to divide the U.S. public.

If it is the death squads that maintain "democratic" order, what is the advantage of belonging to the "freedom camp"?

The U.S. concern for security is perfectly legitimate, as is that of any democratic state. But unless America is to behave exactly as its Soviet rival behaves in Eastern Europe and Afghanistan, Washington cannot impose its system by force. Americans should learn to coexist with countries whose regimes do not embrace their principles, on the single condition — admittedly, a crucial one — that Moscow and its allies do not move in militarily.

— Le Monde (Paris)

It is hard to argue with the premise that Central America is vital to U.S. security. But

the [Kissinger] report brings the United States no closer to pursuing constructive policies that accommodate its own interests and the legitimate aspirations of the countries in the region.

— The Financial Times (London)

The Bhutto Family, Continued

The decision of President Zia ul-Haq to allow Benazir Bhutto to go into exile marks a new stage in Pakistani politics. Both the president and his prisoner have decided that the unrest sparked off last autumn by the apocalyptic appeal from abroad by [Benazir's mother] the Begum has run its course.

The uprising, catching the opposition almost as unaware as it caught the dictator, was never the national revolutionary movement the Bhutto women sought. It is now a safe enough bet that the general will survive in office long enough for the transition to a "guided" democracy. Living abroad, with her reputation enhanced by her courage under arrest, Ms. Bhutto will be in a good position to organize the inevitable resistance. General Zia has not yet heard the last of family Bhutto.

— The Guardian (London)

FROM OUR JAN. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Navy Plea for Ex-Prisoners
WASHINGTON — Mr. T.H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy, will make a special plea before the House Naval Committee for the enactment of legislation make it possible for the Navy Department to provide for men discharged from the naval prisons. No such provision is now possible. The result is that prisoners are discharged at the Boston navy yard without funds. Municipal authorities have reported that some join the criminal class, and have been found waylaying enlisted men in the streets at night. Mr. Newberry will ask Congress to provide a fund which will enable the naval prison officials to purchase tickets to send discharged prisoners home, besides furnishing them with civilian clothing.

1934: Japan Sees U.S. Edge in Pacific
TOKYO — A record flight in mass formation of six United States naval seaplanes from San Francisco to Hawaii in 24 hrs. 38 mins. has impressed Japanese naval circles. The official view is that it is another step — the American recognition of Russia was the first — to encircle Japan. The flight shows that the Californian coast, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and American Samoa can be linked in a few hours by fast seaplanes. It also emphasizes the importance of Hawaii as a U.S. naval and air base and its strategic importance in the event of war in the Pacific. The American exploit may strengthen the hands of the Japanese army, naval and air chiefs in their demands for a vastly-increased expenditure in armaments.

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The Soviet Negotiator Blames America for a Failure

By Yuli Kvitsinsky

The writer was the Soviet Union's chief negotiator at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is an abridged version of his personal account of the negotiations, including the informal meeting known as "the walk in the woods" with Paul H. Nitze, the American negotiator.

MOSCOW — The United States has expressed "regrets" about the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. We on the Soviet side feel that this is insincere.

In fact, throughout the talks we suggested and were prepared to effect large-scale, meaningful arms cuts, while the United States was never at any stage prepared to reduce its arms. It stubbornly proceeded with its nuclear buildup in Europe and at best agreed to consider deploying fewer missiles in exchange for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

Nor do we see any reason to believe Washington's assurances that it wishes to resume the talks. Talks about what? About the same American proposals that we found unacceptable from the start? Talks for what? To placate Western public opinion while continuing to deploy

new first-strike weapons in Europe?

The Americans now assert that their efforts and initiatives laid the foundation for agreement in Geneva. In reality the Reagan administration proposed nothing to help restrict the arms race. Its position was essentially a repetition of the proposals submitted by the Carter administration in fall of 1980.

Speaking about the unconstructive U.S. stance, it is worth dwelling in particular on the actions of Paul Nitze, chief negotiator on the American side. Unofficial contacts are a usual thing in such negotiations. They are maintained by mutual consent and they presuppose both parties' integrity. Yet on two occasions last year Mr. Nitze used our unofficial talks for propaganda purposes.

Such was the case with the "walk in the woods" held on July 16. Mr. Nitze advanced a "package deal" providing for the deployment of a significant number of American cruise missiles and a large reduction of Soviet missiles; Soviet agreement that British and French missiles need not be included in the total number of Western weapons under negotiation; purely symbolic cuts in American aircraft and deep cuts in Soviet aircraft; even a reduction of the SS-20 missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

This package was unacceptable to the Soviet side, and Mr. Nitze was told at once that it would either be rejected altogether or severely amended. Yet Mr. Nitze made a few insignificant changes and passed it off in Washington as something "agreed upon" with the head of the Soviet delegation. Two months later Mr. Nitze retracted his proposals, explaining that they had met with objections from the Pentagon, which did not wish to forgo deploying Pershing-2 missiles as provided for by the walk in the woods formula.

Nevertheless, several months later a distorted version of the proposal was made public — presumably to pave the way for Washington to submit its "interim solution" cutting the number of Soviet missiles and allowing for reduced deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Thus Washington created a false impression that the talks were making progress, while proceeding with plans to deploy new missiles in Europe. It deliberately led Western Europeans to believe that the walk in the woods proposal had originally been acceptable to both sides. In reality it was a blind alley from the start.

A second incident occurred in November, after the United States had begun delivering missiles to Europe. This time the American leak, which came through West Germany, concerned alleged Soviet consent not to count British and French missiles in the total we intend to match in Europe. With this the Americans wanted to give the impression that we would continue the talks even as American missiles were deployed.

But the ruse failed. We decided to discount the British and French missiles, and we suspended talks. (Mr. Nitze still claims there was an "error" of the Soviet position on British and French armaments. Actually the error was in his stance.)

What is the real story about counting the British and French missiles? In the summer and autumn of 1983, Mr. Nitze probed the possibility of a solution that would fairly "compensate" the Soviet Union for these weapons but would also save face for Washington and would not irritate the French and British governments.

On Nov. 2 he revealed a proposal devised by Washington according to which it would not deploy the SS-20 missiles it intended for Europe if Moscow destroyed 572 warheads on medium-range missiles in the European zone of the Soviet Union. Mr. Nitze calculated that Moscow would retain 122 to 127 SS-20 launchers — an "approximate equivalent" of the British and French missiles — and he believed that the issue of an increase in British and French missiles could be solved later, at other talks.

This proposal seemed at first sight to provide a certain basis for a compromise. But, guided by past experience, we could not extend that this was just a tactical move aimed at creating an illusion of progress just when the United States started delivering missiles to Europe.

Mindful of both possibilities, we told Mr. Nitze on Nov. 13 that we would consider his suggestion if the United States submitted them officially. We also reaffirmed our view that British and French weapons must be counted. On Nov. 14 and 15, citing instructions from Washington, Mr. Nitze conducted substantive talks on the proposal, explaining that Washington was divided about it, but adding that he was hopeful.

Then on Nov. 15, while Mr. Nitze was negotiating, Bonn leaked a modified version of the proposal — and rejected it. The West Germans ascribed authorship to the Soviet side and claimed that Moscow had abandoned its stance on the British and French missiles. This was a dishonorable act, and the Soviet side had no alternative but to restore the truth. Mr. Nitze was told what we thought of such practices.

What has the United States gained by disrupting the talks? It evidently believed that the start of new missile deployment would compel the Soviet Union to make considerable military and political concessions. "If you do not accept our proposals," Mr. Nitze once said, "we shall decide upon Pershing-2 missiles in the first echelon and by cruise missiles in the second echelon. So you will find yourself in a pretty difficult position."

This was a miscalculation. In nuclear security, the Soviet Union and the United States are in equal positions. The United States and its allies hoped to gain an edge by deploying missiles with a much reduced flight time to targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. In the end, however, this will benefit neither the United States nor its allies: The Soviet Union has already announced countermeasures such as the strategic deployment in the European part of the Soviet Union and the deployment of Soviet tactical missiles in Eastern Europe, while Soviet weapons will be deployed on the high seas adjacent to the American coastline. These systems will be comparable with the new American missiles in flight time to targets, nuclear yield and accuracy.

By trying to lessen our security, the United States has lessened its own security and that of Western Europe. As Yuli V. Andropov has pointed out, other measures will be taken to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

— The New York Times

A Soviet Anti-Personnel War Against Afghans

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The small, torn fragment of dull green plastic does not arrest the eye or arouse the imagination — until it is explained. It is from the casing of an anti-personnel mine used in Afghanistan.

The term "anti-personnel" suggests traditional usages of war; it suggests that the personnel against whom the mines are used are military. Actually the intended victims in Afghanistan are civilians, and often children. The mines are especially dreadful because they are not meant to kill, at least not instantaneously.

They are scattered by the hundreds of thousands — green to vegetation, brown in arid areas, white in snow — near villages. They are designed to blow off a foot or lower leg. Occasionally they do more: One man's foot was blown off, and as he fell his hand hit another man's head. These weapons express a military strategy of unlimited war by the world's largest army against an entire population. The mines are designed to maim, or to kill lingeringly. Soviet tacticians know that wounded persons are a drain on the community because of the constant care they require.

Lethal infections often result, so the Soviet tactic demoralizes everyone exposed to the hideous suffering of victims, and especially children, dying from gangrene, staphylococcus infection or gram-negative septicemia.

Such savagery are the subject of an article in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs by Dr. Claude Malheret, executive director of the Paris-based

organization Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders). He has been one of the 162 physicians and nurses rotated in and out of Afghanistan, managing hospitals. Because the MSF people are among the few foreign witnesses of a war that world journalism has largely forgotten, their hospitals have been bombed by Soviet planes. But MSF people have seen enough to substantiate Dr. Malheret's thesis, which is:

The Soviet regime has analyzed various failures, including America's, in counter-guerrilla warfare and has concluded that the key to success is a kind of ruthlessness that only a totalitarian regime will practice. Guerrillas succeed, as Mao said, with the aid of the local population, in which they live like fish in water. American, British and French strategies aimed to win the allegiance of the water — the population. Soviet strategy is to kill the fish by draining the water.

Reprisals, extortions and other tortures are so unremitting that much of the population leaves and the people who remain are immobilized by physical and emotional traumas. Twenty-five percent of the Afghan population of 1979 is now in Pakistan and Iran. Hundreds of thousands are refugees within Afghanistan.

As Dr. Malheret says, this ocean of suffering is not the unintended consequence of a war's unavoidable collateral effects. It is the bitter fruit cultivated by Soviet strategy. "This does not

involve a warm bath/cold shower tactic, but the exclusive use of boiling water — again and again, until both the guerrilla fighters and the population ask for mercy."

Today the United States should be supplying Afghanistan's freedom fighters with as many hand-held rockets as they can use — the kind that can bring down helicopters. Soviet forces, having declared the Afghans to be enemies, live by helicopters that supply isolated garrisons — and sow the landscape with mines. The sowing is so thick that it is common to see goats and cows wearing bamboo splints tied with wires.

Not content with random maiming of those who do not watch their step, Soviet forces booby-trap household artifacts, such as clocks, in villages they sweep through. They scatter booby traps made to resemble pens or red toy trucks. "Their main targets," says Dr. Malheret, "are children, whose hands and arms are blown off."

He denounces "negligence" of the news media, saying that if organizations like MSF can maintain a constant presence in four provinces, in spite of violent Soviet opposition, the world's powerful news organizations could do so much.

The Red Army has been engaged against the freedom fighters longer than it was against the German Wehrmacht. But what is being done in Afghanistan in 1984 is more akin to the Ukrainian genocide of 1933. Then, as now, Soviet ruthlessness prevailed, and the West's denial reflected the unpleasant business out of most minds.

— The Washington Post

A Reply: No, Women Aren't Better Off in America

By Brenda Maddox

LONDON — Kati Marton's cry of relief at being back in New York after four years of male chauvinism

London (see "London to New York: A Leap Across the Gender Gap," *IHT*, Dec. 14) reminded me that Anglo-American differences are almost as interesting as the difference between the sexes, and maybe more so. The parallel terms are so alike and yet so alien. Why can't a woman be more like a man? Why can't London be more like New York?

I wondered, however, what had gone wrong. Many American women discover that London offers them a far kinder climate in which to advance professionally, be happily married, raise children and see friends. I speak personally, it's true. But there are many like me. Lots many British politicians. The literary agent Deborah Owen, the writer Susan Crossland and the educational reformer Caroline Benn are neither conspicuously downtrodden nor floundering like the women Ms. Marton plucks.

Ms. Marton's main complaint was that she had set next to the same Tory member of Parliament at six dinner parties without him ever asking what she did. There, I think, she put her finger on a basic flaw of British society. Not sexism, but indifference to the world of work.

It is considered bad manners in London to ask people what they "do." It is considered too personal, as out-of-bounds as other personal remarks that curiosity might prompt, such as "When is your baby due?"

The object of a London dinner party is conversation. Part of the fun is trying to puzzle out what people do without actually skewering them with a direct question.

You pick an impersonal topic, throw it on the table; then you and your partner swim for it. The subject does not matter: television and theater are fine. So are politics, the weather, travel — even, failing all else, "How do you know our hosts?" You can reveal yourself, full prejudices flying, and there is no need to be nice. As you go, you can, if you wish, let slip that you run NATO or cure cancer. But you must accept that you may emerge from an hour's intensely pleasurable talk with a stranger without knowing what he does for his daily bread.

For me, a dinner party in New York, Boston or Washington is a far worse ordeal. The object there is job description. You do not have to volunteer what you do. You will be asked that as an opener, followed by such conversational sparklers as, "What did you do to get a job like that?" and "Do you have a Ph.D.?" My own special circumstances promptly elicit, "Have you kept your American passport?" and "Where did you meet your husband?" This last I am asked within 10 minutes of meeting any fellow American for the first time. In two decades in Britain I have been asked perhaps twice.

The inquisition gives way when one loud-voiced guest (not usually, in my experience, a woman) gets the floor. He declaims solemnly on some heavy topic of the day, warring off attempts to intervene with a fierce, "This is my point!" The point usually

has several parts, which he enumerates, "A, B, and thirdly."

It hurts to see a spouse caught to this cultural clash. My British husband (O. Did you marry an Englishman? A No, a Welshman) loves America but has never learned to put aside underachievement. Years ago, when he was science editor of *The Guardian*, he was grilled by the doctor-husband of my American college roommate. Asked what he did, he said, "I write about science." When asked to give his qualifications, instead of saying he had taught theoretical physics at the University of Manchester, he said he knew something about physics. Science, the doctor then warned him, was far too serious to be left to amateurs.

There is no doubt that Britain is breaking away from centuries of male domination more slowly than the United States is. Although it is a

masculine society, it is not a macho one. The worrisome husband is more common than the heeoped one. There are hours and chauvinists, but many British men enjoy talking to women, even those who are, in the taboo phrase, "just a housewife."

It is no small achievement for all women, moreover, when the head of government is a woman, not to mention the head of state and the head of a major political party. In Britain women have commonly been doing certain "male" jobs, such as doctoring and policing, far longer than in the United States.

I don't think that Ms. Marton was fair to dismiss Mrs. Margaret Thatcher as an "honorary man" and to maintain that the British girl's preferred role model is the Princess of Wales. When young girls look at Princess Diana, they see more than ruffles. They see a young woman

struggling, without the equivalent of a high school education, to go out to work when she would rather stay at home. In Mrs. Thatcher they see not only a hard-line Tory but a woman who cries when her son is lost in the desert, who manages to look good when nearly 60 and who will not fire a minister who gets into a sex scandal, because she is loyal to him.

Britain, because it is less competitive (and physically much safer) than the United States, can be a good environment for bright women. It is a bad place in which to innovate or try to get rich. If my daughter or my son wants these things, she or he will have to go west. But if they want to escape the war between the sexes, I think they are better off on the eastern side of the Atlantic.

The writer, a native of Massachusetts, is home affairs editor of *The Economist*. She contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

Irish Arithmetic
Regarding the editorial "Full of Passion and Hate" (*IHT*, Dec. 20):

Why don't you read all of W.B. Yeats instead of just the popular piece? (It does not, by the way, refer to Ireland.) The Irish nation, which had never been partitioned, voted 80 percent for an independent republic in the British elections of 1918. By the old resource of *divide et impera*, a minority of 20 percent of the colonizers was converted into a Northern majority of 65 percent. You don't have to be an Einstein to understand that arithmetic, which had the backing of what was then the most powerful empire in the world.

A.S. MacEOCHAD, Paris.

Malthus Updated

The letter entitled "Malthus and Africa," from Willa F. Finley in *Casablanca* (*IHT*, Jan. 3), is a particularly unfortunate example of Lord Keynes's thesis about present proposals being dominated by the ghosts of defunct political economists. Thomas Malthus was not wrong that there were, and are, dangers of starvation. However, his concepts of how

populations increase relative to food supply and how such increases might be limited have not stood up well to the test of time.

In the 20th century the empirical evidence suggests that the most effective ways to reduce the growth of population are to reduce infant and child mortality, raise literacy (especially of mothers), provide broad access to pure drinking water, increase nutritional standards of peasants and low-income workers, and limit family size to depend on numerous children for survival in old age. Then, and usually only then, there is a substantial upsurge of interest in child spacing and family planning generally.

Without these prior steps, providing broader access to family planning has quite limited results — as illustrated both in Kenya and Egypt.

The country studies and basic needs strategy of the International Labor Organization's World Employment Program, and the UNICEF "State of the World's Children" annual reports, give a practicable, as well as humane, approach to achieving reduced population growth. Because the positive measures needed take time to implement and because they initially cause life expectancy to rise more rapidly than birthrates fall,

there is no speedy answer — other than compulsory sterilization, which would be morally unacceptable and practically unenforceable in Africa.

Assistance in the development of agriculture is indeed needed. But it is neither needed nor wanted as a quid pro quo for direct action in a forced campaign to reduce birthrates without first increasing life expectancy, nutritional levels and economic security of the poor, especially the rural poor of Africa.

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN, Lewes, England.

'The Palestinian Issue'

In response to the opinion column "To Succeed, Arafat and Hussein Need America" (*IHT*, Jan. 6):

By what mental acrobatics does Hamdi Salih conclude that "the Palestinian destiny" (whatever that means) is the "major question behind the Lebanon conflict"? Does the writer seriously believe that giving the Arabs living in Israel an area the size of a couple of London suburbs would solve any of the inter-Arab feuds — Iran vs. Iraq, Syria vs. Jordan, Southern Yemen vs. Oman, Libya vs. Egypt, and so on? Focusing on "the Palestinian is-

sue" is a propaganda trick. The real issue is the presence of a democracy in the Middle East, which the feudal hand-choppers cannot stomach.

A. SENAT, London.

The Traditional Family

Regarding "Better Off Without the Traditional Family?" (*IHT*, Dec. 24) by Helen M. Eaton:

Bravo to Mrs. Eaton, who puts her finger accurately on the degradation of modern relations between the sexes, with its harmful effects on men, women, children, the home, manners and morals.

The fabric of society is rotting. Indeed, I do not understand why people bother to get married these days. There is no longer a profound sense of mutual lifelong commitment and cherishing, the cementing of the relationship. For so? The physical communion of love has been devalued until it has no more meaning than scratching an itch.

The situation will not improve until men and women — especially the latter — regain a sense of proportion about their moral roles in life.

ALFRED M. ROSSIM, Paris.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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EC Proposes A 1% Rise in Farm Grants

Lowest in 5 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in a drive to control farm spending, proposed Thursday that 1984-85 increases in subsidies average less than 1 percent, the lowest proposed in five years.

They proposed a freeze of the prices of milk and cereal products.

The plan was announced by Paul Dalsager, farm commissioner of the 10-nation trade bloc and a leader of its effort to curb subsidies that cost the farm budget 16.5 billion European currency units (\$13 billion) and promote production of large surpluses.

"I know some parts of the package may be difficult for the agricultural community to accept," Mr. Dalsager said. "It's a tough proposal and farmers will not be happy."

But he said the time has come for member countries to show restraint in farm spending. "The weaknesses of the plan have made it unworkable," he said. "It's not reasonable to produce products without markets."

The proposals now go to the European Parliament for an advisory opinion and to member state agricultural ministers, who must make the final decision. Their first meeting is scheduled for Feb. 6 and 7.

Mr. Dalsager's proposals followed two days of demonstrations by French farmers against imports of meat from Denmark and other European Community countries.

Mr. Dalsager acknowledged that farmer incomes in the trade bloc fell 6 percent last year, but he said the EC is "no longer rich enough" to be the major supporter of the eight million farmers within its borders. Agriculture incomes in the United States and Canada have fallen by nearly five times as much as in Europe, he asserted.

In Rouen, France, demonstrations over the agricultural policies in the community continued Thursday. About 200 farmers who had seized two British trucks were blocked by the police in their attempt to go to Paris and demonstrate in front of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of a farmers union said.

The convoy was halted Wednesday near Dreux, 34 miles (55 kilometers) west of the French capital. The farmers released the drivers of the trucks that carried British-raised lamb after intervention by the Ministry of Interior.

The cargo of lamb in the British trucks was distributed to charitable organizations Wednesday in the



French farm workers protesting imports of meat unload a hijacked British meat truck in front of a hospital in Sées, France, as part of a distribution to charitable organizations.

Normandy towns of Sées and Alençon.

The two trucks were taken over early Wednesday on their way from Rouen to Le Mans and driven to Sées. The crowd of 150 demonstrators scrawled a slogan on the side of one truck that read: "Thatcher, Keep Your Pile of Meat."

Then the convoy, joined by a third French truck carrying Uruguay beef that had also been seized, proceeded to Alençon where another distribution of meat was made to a hospital and a home for the elderly.

On Tuesday, a group of French pig breeders, angry about low prices for their products and competition from cheap imports, hijacked a Danish truck loaded with ham and pork and forced its driver to go to Paris.

Pig farmers Wednesday burned a truck carrying imported pork and Tuesday destroyed a consignment of hams at the Belgian border.

François Guillaume, president of a leading French farm union, said Wednesday in Paris that the government's measures to ease the situation were not enough, and that

French pig farmers will persist in blocking trucks carrying imported pork into France.

The farmers contend that large imports of pork from other European community states and third countries have depressed prices and producers are now operating at a loss.

The unions want stocks set up to reduce the amount of pork on the market, an immediate ban on imports of pork from non-EC countries and higher community export rebates for pork.

IAP, Reuters

Medals and Rumors Mixed in Soviet Murder

(Continued from Page 1)

Order of Lenin and Hero of the Soviet Union medals, for example, may step to the front of the ever-present lines.

Collecting medals is not illegal, so long as they are not used for false pretenses, but selling them is looked upon as immoral. Even so, families sometimes sell a deceased relative's medals to raise cash for more contemporary status symbols, such as a car, stereo, fur, imported jeans and crystals.

In October, the youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda described Moscow teen-agers lurking in subway entrances selling medals on the sly.

In good weather, a black market in medals operates in the wooded Lenin Hills overlooking Moscow. Collectors and traders converge in the woods in pre-dawn hours on weekends, before police patrols begin to stir.

"It's amazing," said a Muscovite who has observed the market.

"People wearing raincoats gather in little groups, just talking about what they have to trade and what they want. Now and then someone opens his coat, and you see row upon row of medals pinned inside."

A Hero of the Soviet Union medal, a solid gold star on a crimson ribbon, is said to be one of the most precious collector's items, summing a black market price of 5,000 rubles (\$6,500). The gold-plated duplicate given to each holder is reportedly worth 1,000 rubles, and an Order of the Red Banner, one of the highest military honors, sells for 2,500 rubles.

By these standards, the admiral's uniform and all its decorations would have been worth well over 15,000 rubles on the black market.

A photograph published with his obituary showed him wearing more than two dozen medals that virtually covered his chest.

During the summer, a source said, the police set up a "sting" operation in Moscow, circulating word that an anonymous buyer willing to pay premium prices was interested in any and all Soviet medals. Whether the operation succeeded could not be learned.

However, according to one source, whose information about the murder was confirmed independently, the police have arrested a man and woman from Voronezh, 400 miles (about 640 kilometers) south of Moscow, and accused them of the killings.

"Maybe they are criminals," this source said. "Maybe they even killed someone. But it is unlikely that two people would come all the way from Voronezh, be able to find

the Kholostyakov apartment — we have no telephone directories — and then risk their lives for a few thousand rubles by committing murder, especially the murder of such a high person."

The skepticism of this statement appears to be widely shared by Muscovites who have heard of the case.

No evidence has come to light that the murders were politically motivated. It is a measure of the popular frame of mind, though, that many regard this as more plausible than a simple criminal case.

One commonly suggested motive is to discourage Brezhnev's associates from writing frank memoirs, along the lines of those written by Khrushchev after he was succeeded by Brezhnev in 1964 and later published in the West.

This speculation has been fed by the death of a famed World War II radio announcer, Yuri Levitan, on Aug. 4, two weeks after Admiral Kholostyakov's death.

Mr. Levitan, reportedly a close friend of the admiral, attended his funeral. According to an obituary published in Pravda on Aug. 5, he "passed away suddenly" at the age of 68. As in the admiral's obituary, there was no indication of foul play.

The secrecy that surrounds nearly all information about crime in the Soviet Union provides fertile ground for rumors, and so does the Russian propensity for conspiracy theories. Levitan's acknowledgment of the admiral's murder last month may have been intended to quell rumors, but its brevity and its format only fired them up.

Zhao, Reagan End Talks With Differences Clear

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China and President Ronald Reagan ended their talks Thursday with a display of friendship and cooperation that left their disagreements apparent.

As Mr. Zhao left the White House to continue his two-week tour of the United States, Mr. Reagan told him, "Even on matters of disagreement, the premier and I were able to clarify our respective positions."

Noting that he and his wife, Nancy, plan to visit China in April, the president said, "We now look forward all the more to our trip, knowing that friends will be there to meet us."

After a breakfast meeting with Mr. Reagan's cabinet, the two leaders signed agreements extending cooperation in science and technology and opening new areas for industrial and technological cooperation.

But, continuing his theme that serious obstacles stand in the way of improving U.S.-Chinese relations, Mr. Zhao said, "Of course, much remains to be done to really solve the outstanding problems between us and implement the cooperation we have committed to."

The prime minister also said he looks forward to Mr. Reagan's visit in the spring and "to more substantial content in our future talks."

As Mr. Reagan and Mr. Zhao moved from a lecture to a table to sign the industrial cooperation agreement, each gestured for the other to step forward first. Finally, Mr. Zhao moved behind Mr. Reagan, and the president, smiling but complaining about inadequate "stage directions," stepped forward, and the two took their seats for the ceremonial signing.

After his three days of talks with administration officials, Mr. Zhao was to leave for San Francisco aboard a plane lent by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Zhao's trip is the first by a Chinese prime minister to the United States.

The signing of the two agreements hardly concealed the evidence that the two sides had made

little progress in ironing out some of their fundamental differences.

On Wednesday, Mr. Zhao ruled out the possibility of forming a strategic partnership with the United States to present a united front against the Soviet Union.

China and the United States, he said, have too many disputes over foreign policy.

In a television interview, Mr. Zhao said that the United States and China have in common their opposition to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the occupation of Cambodia by Soviet-supported Vietnamese forces.

But China could never condone the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the U.S. policy in Central America, its involvement in the Middle East or its policies toward the Third World, he said.

"In these circumstances, it is therefore impossible to establish any comprehensive strategic partnership," Mr. Zhao said.

Mr. Zhao reiterated China's independent foreign policy as a non-aligned nation and said his country adopts its positions on world issues case-by-case and "on their own merits."

The Chinese leader has passed up no opportunity to make his point that continued U.S. support of Taiwan stands as "a serious obstacle in the way of Sino-U.S. relations."

At a dinner given for him Wednesday night by Chinese-American organizations, Mr. Zhao noted that "many of our countrymen present here have relatives both on the mainland and in Taiwan. Over the past three decades and more, a strait has separated the kin and kin, leaving a trauma on the body of our nation."

He restated Beijing's offer to "hold talks on an equal footing" with Taiwan's leaders aimed at reuniting China and establishing the island of Taiwan as "a special administrative region of China" that could maintain its social system, lifestyle and foreign investments.

Spain Replaces Its 4 Top Military Chiefs

United Press International

MADRID — The Socialist government has replaced Spain's top four military men in a move to put the army, navy and air force under more direct civilian control, officials confirmed Thursday.

The move had been expected for months and the new appointments received support of the rightist opposition party, the Popular Alliance, as well as the Communists.

Because the former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Lieutenant General Alvaro Luelmo, reached retirement age last week, the government decided to replace all four chiefs at the same time.

The four new military leaders are career officers who are considered to be above politics and without ties to the extreme rightist factions within the army.

King Juan Carlos I, in his annual address to the armed forces last week, asked the military to cooperate "without doubts or reservations" with the government's reforms, the most widespread since the death of Franco in 1975.

The four members of the chiefs of staff who were replaced had been appointed two years earlier by a center-right government, which also had attempted to root out



Adm. Angel Liberal Lucini



Gen. José Saenz de Tejada

talia for the Franco dictatorship. Under a reorganization approved in October by the cabinet of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the position of chairman of the joint chiefs of staff was replaced by a new chief of defense staff under

more direct control of the minister of defense.

The new chief of defense staff is Admiral Angel Liberal Lucini, 62, former head of the Cantabric Naval Zone on the northern Atlantic coast.

The army chief of staff is Lieutenant General José Saenz de Tejada, 63, a former commander of the Madrid region who, like most older army officers, fought on the Franco side in the Spanish Civil War. He succeeds General Ramon Ascaso.

The navy chief is Vice Admiral Guillermo de Salas, 62; the air force, General José Santos Peralba, 60. They succeed Admiral Saturnino Suarez and General Emilio Garcia-Condé.

The Gonzalez government considers the modernization of the military necessary to end the rightist agitation that has led to four known coup plots since the restoration of democracy.

The Socialists also say they will reduce the number of military command regions in Spain from nine to six, reduce the number of high-ranking officers by as much as 20 percent, promote trusted officers and ease out others.

Other changes include reducing the basic mandatory military service to 12 months from 18, allowing women to be drafted and recognizing conscientious objectors.

Warsaw Presents Reduced Plan for Food-Price Rises

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Bowing to public opposition to food-price increases, the government on Thursday announced a scaled-down plan that would raise the cost of better-quality foods more sharply than for staples.

But the new state trade unions, which the government hopes will replace the banned Solidarity federation, voiced opposition to the plan Wednesday. The new agency PAP reported. Representatives of 60 national organizations "expressed fears of the uncontrollable rise in the price of food and food stuffs," PAP said.

The increases, first announced in November, were expected to go into effect in January, but will be taken place before February, according to government officials.

Thursday's announcement, in the form of a proposal by the ministers for prices and labor, said there would be no increases for cottage cheese, margarine, vegetable oil and low-quality beef. It said prices would go up for higher-grade meat products, bread, especially whole grain bread.

The revised proposal appeared aimed at easing the impact on the average worker's monthly wage of 14,000 zlotys (\$143). The original plan was forecast to raise the average cost of living by about 7 percent.

Hussein in Hospital for Ulcer

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein, hospitalized since Monday for a stomach ulcer, said in an interview on Jordanian radio Friday that he will be able to leave the hospital soon.

Poland Holds Lawyer In Police Beating Case

By John Kifner

WARSAW — The Polish authorities have reportedly arrested the lawyer of a woman whose son died last spring of severe internal injuries after being held by the police.

The authorities, who had accused two policemen and two ambulance attendants of beating the young man to death, have reportedly seized the lawyer on charges of being a witness and evidence in the case.

The death in May of Gregorz Papiński, 19, who was picked up by the police as he was celebrating the end of his high school examinations, became a major issue in Warsaw. Because his mother, Barbara Papińska, a well-known poet, had been a volunteer for a Roman Catholic relief group helping interned Solidarity activists and their families, the case took on added political importance.

The authorities identified the lawyer, as is their custom, by only

his first name and last initial, "Maciej B." Friends and associates identified him as Maciej Bednarek, who had represented Mrs. Sadowska in the case.

PAP, the Polish news agency, said the lawyer was being charged with inducing officials in state public property, an apparent allusion to records or reports involved in the investigation of Mr. Przemysław Sadowski's death. The agency said that other charges included persuading witnesses to give false testimony, abetting a fugitive and inducing officials to disclose "state and service secrets."

■ Priest Is Said Questioned

A Warsaw priest, the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, who has delivered sermons critical of the Communist authorities, was questioned by the police Thursday for almost two hours, informed sources said, according to Reuters. He is being investigated on charges of keeping explosives, ammunition and tear gas at his apartment.

Kohl and Mitterrand To Hold Talks Feb. 2

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand will hold informal talks in or near Mr. Kohl's hometown of Ludwigshafen on Feb. 2, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Government sources said the meeting would underline West German support for France in France's holding of the current six-month presidency of the European Community, which began on Jan. 1.

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The Traditional Family

Regarding "Better Off Poor" Traditional Family: (HIT)

by Helen M. Eaton

Bravo to Mrs. Eaton, who finger accurately on the finger of modern relations between men, women, children, and manners and morals.

The fabric of society is indeed, I do not understand, a double bottom to get married and there is no longer a possibility of mutual lifelong commitment, the cementing of the relationship. For sex is a communication of love and devotion until it has no more value than scratching an itch. The situation will not change until men and women realize that they are human beings, not animals, and that their natural role is to love and be loved.

ALFRED M.

[illegible][illegible]

January 13, 1984

Curbing the 'Video Nasties'

by Peter Osnos

LONDON — When people choose to show gruesome horror movies on their home videos, should the government interfere? In Britain, where there are more video machines per home than any country in the world, politicians from all parties are saying the answer is yes.

At issue is the spread of what the British call "video nasties," cassettes of films, mostly made for the drive-in trade in the United States, which portray repulsive violence, cannibalism, bestiality, sadomasochism and torture. A bill now in Parliament would restrict distribution of the cassettes and impose heavy fines for violations, extending such restrictions for the first time into the booming new field of personal entertainment.

While it may be modified along the way, the legislation seems certain to be adopted by next spring.

In many ways, the debate is a replay of the controversy decades ago over film censorship, which ended in a rating system and permitted the showing of pornographic films to adults. The new factor is that the government is proposing controls on what people do for recreation in their homes.

Support for the measure went up sharply last month after members of Parliament were shown a 22-minute compilation of lurid excerpts from currently available cassettes. The producers of this "debased and debasing material," said Graham Bright, a Conservative member who is the legislation's sponsor, "have only one aim: to exploit the worst elements of human nature for profit."

Shown to children — and there is evidence of that happening in large numbers — the damage could be "forever," Bright asserted in an impassioned House of Commons speech.

Critics of the legislation generally take the line that Britain already has an Obscene Publications Act, which, although cumbersome, has been used successfully in over 30 cases in the last year involving the seizure of about 15,000 cassettes from dealers. They say that imposing a rating system means an extension of censorship into a new area, and merely encourages a black market in banned films.

"The problem with 'video nasties' has emerged as a disturbing outgrowth of the remarkable surge in the use of videos in Britain, where machines are in use in three homes, compared with one in 10 in the United States. The British, who can rent the equipment for as little as about £3.20 (\$4.50) a week, are Europe's most avid television viewers, averaging more than three hours a day. (The U.S. average is about four hours.)"

But that time is increasingly devoted to films rather than broadcasts, for which rating figures have been dropping. According to a year-end report by Chris Dunkley, television writer for *The Financial Times*, 97 percent of all films seen in Britain are now viewed on videos, while attendance at theaters is dwindling fast.

There are about 25,000 video retailers around the country. An estimated 15 percent of rentals and 2 percent of purchases are for horror films. The overall growth of the industry has been so rapid that only now has serious thought gone into such side effects as the "video nasties" or another serious problem: piracy of big commercial hits.

Last spring, a master copy of the "Star Wars" epic, "Return of the Jedi," was stolen from a provincial theater, and within a few weeks cassettes were readily available around the country. The film industry and police have joined in a campaign to locate and prosecute the pirates. Police say they believe that organized crime groups are involved in what has become a lucrative new trade.

Controlling accessibility of offensive films is a different matter, because of the civil liberties question of how far authorities can go in determining a person's choice of home amusement. Katharine Whitehorn, a columnist for *The Observer*, put the case for the new law simply: "If we have to make a choice between submitting the video trade to control, with the risk of censorship spreading, or having the youngsters corrupted, I'll settle for protecting the children."

She was responding to a report issued in November by a parliamentary committee that claimed nearly 40 percent of 6-year-old children in a survey said they had seen at least one video horror film. Embarrassed researchers acknowledged a few days later that the information from 6,000 youngsters up to the age of 16 had not been fully analyzed, and a further study will be released in March.

But the impression was left — and specialists say it was correct — that a substantial number of children are seeing video cassettes that are on a list of 30 films that police contend are obscene under Britain's existing statutes. This law, last revised in 1959, prohibits the sale of any material "likely to deprave and corrupt."

Proponents of the new legislation say that more specific guidelines to both retailers and consumers are needed than those available under the present law. Bright's bill would give the responsibility for classifying video films to the same British board of censors that now rates films for theaters. The board would determine what could be sold or rented to minors, and violation would carry a heavy fine. The board would also be empowered to ban the worst videos altogether, as it now does with theater movies.

The difficulty in the procedure is that once a cassette is in a person's home, there is no means of controlling who watches it. A possibility mentioned by David Mellor, one of the government ministers in the Home Affairs Office, is to take the next step and stop all distribution of video films classified unsuitable for children. But that move would probably arouse even greater opposition than the present plans.

Ultimately, Mellor conceded in Parliament, "No legislation could remove from parents and other adults their primary duty to protect children from corruption. In a free society the whole burden cannot be cast on government, Parliament and the law alone."

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George Soria

'GWTW,' Live and in Paris

PARIS — The Paris theatrical season looks like the usual mixed bag. A musical about the sexual problems of the Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard was an early offering and this month at the prestigious and lovely Marigny theater, there will be "Gone With the Wind," adapted for the stage in 63 sequences and nine tableaux. For there are 36 actors, 17 of whom play three parts each, so it is as if we had 60 actors on stage," says George Soria, the show's author. "L'Étranger dans l'île," he says, won a prize and lasted the whole Paris season.

"Autant en Emporte le Vent" (which is in no way related to the Japanese musical version of GWTW) opens on Jan. 20. Soria, whose script has already been published by Gallimard, says he feels a heavy responsibility to the original work, which was published in 1937. ("Gone With the Wind" has always had a high reputation in France. Marguerite Yourcenar, in her given a whole column for her one book in the immensely titled four-volume "Dictionnaire des Auteurs de Tous les Temps et de Tous les Pays.")

Soria's published script is 134 pages long.

MARY BLUME

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In Search of the Trireme

by Lee Stokes

ATHERNS — A reconstruction of a Greek trireme, the warship that helped the Athenians defeat the Persians at the battle of Salamis in 480 B.C., may soon skim the Aegean Sea for the first time in 2,000 years. The pine-and-oak vessel is scheduled to make its maiden voyage around Salamis with a volunteer crew of 170 oarsmen and 30 officers, in a project involving both the British Naval Maritime Museum in Greenwich and the Naval Museum of Greece in Piraeus.

The ship, which will cost at least half a million dollars, will be built at British shipyards under the supervision of three British experts. They are John Coates, a former naval architect who heads the design team; Commander Eric McKee, formerly of the Royal Navy dockyards; and Professor John Morrison, a classical scholar considered to be the foremost authority on ships of antiquity.

It is Morrison's theories that the two former Royal Navy men are putting into practice. "There has been a great deal of scholarly controversy over the trireme, much of which remains unresolved," Coates says. "We have few clues about its design. We don't even know for certain what shape it had, for it was not recorded anywhere. But there are several clues which are helping us in design and construction."

Such clues include references in classical literature that indicate that the ships of the ancient world had a deep central keel. Another detail known is that a trireme was less than 5.5 meters (18 feet) wide. Because triremes would have to approach beaches, it is likely that they would have stood high out of the water. Experts deduce that at the likely displacement and with a relatively high center of gravity, stability would demand a length on the waterline of 38 meters (about 124 feet).

Coates estimated that the trireme would have been crewed by 170 oarsmen spaced every two and a half feet, in three tiers, with approximately 30 oarsmen on either side. The trireme or captain of the ship would have had under his command a helmsman, a first mate, a first officer, the *calashis*, who controlled the timing of the oarsmen, the *oditis* who passed messages along the ship, 10 sailors to manipulate the sails and 15 infantrymen and archers, making a total of about 200 men.

There would be just enough room for some stores, sails, 30 spare oars and anchors. Triremes employed to carry troops, horses and supplies would sail without the lower two tiers of oarsmen, moving more slowly than those used as warships. "If a trireme was carrying 30 horses, it would be pretty close to full," says Coates.

Using classical references to the duration of specific voyages, scholars have been able to calculate the vessel's maximum speed. Thucydides, for example, recounts how, in 428 B.C., Athens sent a trireme the 240 nautical miles to Mytilene, ordering a massacre of the population as punishment for the island's attempt to side with Sparta against Athens. A second trireme, bearing a reprieve, covered the

distance in just over 24 hours, arriving in time to save the populace.

Another voyage of about 120 nautical miles, from what today is Istanbul to a port on the south coast of the Black Sea, was covered in "a long day," or approximately 16 hours. But overall, scholars say, crews would probably have covered long distances at 4 knots, short distances at about 9 knots.

McKee stresses the importance of the trireme in Mediterranean history, enabling naval power to become a political force. He calls it "the one vessel that changed the history of the world," and considers that this helps to explain the interest the project has generated. "We believe that this three-tiered warship insured Greek naval superiority in the Aegean and stopped a Persian advance into Europe that would have changed the whole way of life and thinking we enjoy today."

Coates has been writing a book on the trireme before he decided to put all his energy into the design and construction project. The vessel, he says, developed out of the single-tiered warships of the kind said to have been built by Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, built of pine with keels of oak, and bound together by a compound whose composition is still unknown.

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goes from just a planter's daughter to a redoubtable businesswoman. Rhett Butler is a bandit, a charmer who at the end seeks to redeem his honor. Ashley is the perfect example of modern failure, a man who lives in the clouds and cannot face contemporary life. Melanie carries the burden of her husband, Ashley, knowing that he loves Scarlett and feels only esteem for her."

If the characters' torments are Dostoyevskian, Soria says there is only one word for the book itself: "Tolstoy." It is the American "War and Peace."

"Curiously," Soria points out, "the American intelligentsia has for a long time ignored the book. Margaret Mitchell should be taught in universities — the reason she isn't is because of her modernity."

Soria had the help of the leading Mitchell expert, Richard Harwell, and the blessing of the author's brother in undertaking his adaptation. He had to make some pretty bold decisions. General Sherman, who does not appear in the book, does appear in the play, while Rhett and Scarlett's awful daughter Bonnie has been nearly excised.

"It's nearly impossible in France to get permission for a child to appear onstage every

Continued on page 9

Victor, Borge's Caretaker

by Mini Mann

COPENHAGEN — It was the morning after the gala night, and Victor Borge was not on stage, but occasionally, as the sun glinted through the windows of the hotel suite to the center of his hometown, there was a trace of a spotlight.

The day before, he had conducted the Royal Danish Philharmonic, celebrating the orchestra's 150th anniversary and his 75th birthday. Surrounded by fresh flowers in vases of varying sizes, gifts from the famous and the not so famous, letters of best wishes and a congratulatory telegram from President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Borge, who is known as much for his humor as for his music, grew introspective.

"I have always been serious. A clown is not a clown because of his clothing. A clown is not a clown until he does something."

"Do you know the difference between age 74 and 75? Twelve hours. That's all. We can't see ourselves until we look into the mirror. We are a combination, consisting of a million computers. The 'I' is the least of me."

"I only feel old when I look into the mirror. If mother could see me now, she would die laughing, because to her I would look old. Nature is benevolent in many instances. If you are fortunate to have good health, as I have had, you have so much. This morning I looked into the mirror, and I said, 'My God, I'm still here, and I'm still going, and I'm still doing what I want to do.'"

Borge Rosenbaum was born into an extraordinarily musical family on Jan. 3, 1909. His mother introduced him to the piano when he was 3 years old. His father, 60 when his younger son was born, played the violin for the Royal Danish Philharmonic.

When he was 8, Borge made his concert debut in Copenhagen and was hailed as a prodigy. He won scholarships and studied music in Denmark, Austria and Germany, but in his veins flowed not only music but laughter.

"When I was a child and went to family parties or to the homes of friends, I was always asked to play after dinner. I was the evening's entertainment. Sometimes my parents would say I played well, and sometimes not. All pianos are not the same, and not everyone maintains a piano the way it should be kept. "Some of the pianos were out of tune; others were slightly out of tune. It didn't make much difference because you couldn't play the piece correctly in any case. Some pianos were even nasty to play, either tough or with missing keys. If you think what a hardship it is for professionals to play on pianos that aren't right, just imagine what suffering it is for a child with ability to try to play."

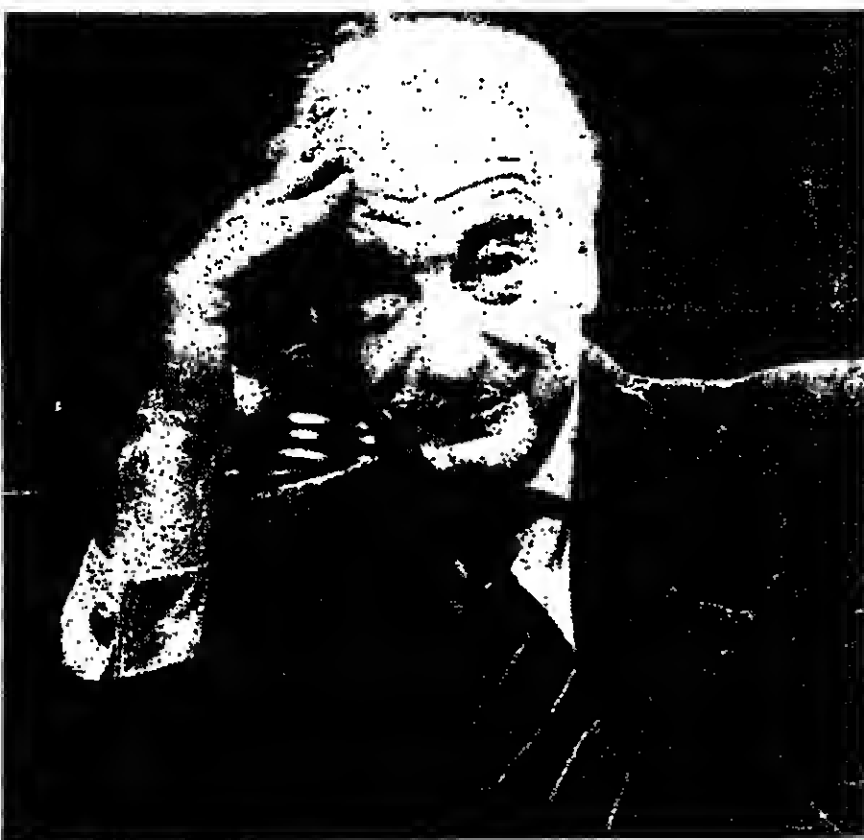
"I was born with the touch. You can study to be a musician, but it isn't the same. When I was trying to play on inferior pianos, I had to invent ways to do it. Out of it came humor. You can't be a migrant because you want to. Humor for me was a loophole to help overcome the effects of drastic emotion. I have always been emotional. How long does it take to play 'The Minute Waltz' Twelve years."

Borge was a born entertainer, and entertain he did — in cabarets, clubs wherever he could find work. From 1931 to 1939 steady work came as an organist in a cemetery chapel in Copenhagen.

"I loved music, and the organist was old and usually sick. I was paid for each funeral. I always asked the favorite songs of the deceased. I loved the work, because it made me feel good to help people, and because I'm such an emotional person I would end up playing and crying."

By the time World War II loomed on the European horizon, Borge had earned a place on the Nazi blacklist, not just for being Jewish but for his biting satire. In 1936 he had performed his legendary phonetic pronunciation number for the first time and continued to perfect his routine. His father had died in 1932, but his mother lived to see her son's star rise in Scandinavia.

When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, Borge received a telegram in Sweden saying his mother was seriously ill. He sneaked into Copenhagen and promised her that when she got



Victor Borge

better he would take her to America, a thought that had popped into his mind as they talked. Mrs. Rosenbaum didn't recover, but Borge escaped on a ship from Finland, arriving in the United States with \$1,000 and not a word of English. He thought the \$1,000 might have to last a lifetime.

Borge learned the alien language in the movie houses on New York's 42d Street, where for 15 cents he would spend hours staring at replays of films. His daily food allowance of 25 cents indirectly provided him with his first English sentence: "Do you want your coffee now or later?"

He made his way to the West Coast, where his biggest desire was to visit the National Broadcasting Co. studios, but Borge couldn't bring himself to lay out the 35-cent admission fee. Soon after, however, he was offered a chance to read lines on the Bing Crosby Kraft Music Hall radio show. "At first I was reading lines and not understanding one word." By the second week the strange Danish accent had taken the country by storm, and Borge performed for 56 weeks before heading for solo fame.

His name became a household word in both Denmark and the United States, and if the Allies had invaded Europe from the Danish peninsula of Jutland instead of at Normandy, he might have become a war hero. He was asked by Washington if he would be willing to board a submarine and broadcast to the Danish nation if Denmark was chosen for the landing.

"I was told to be ready at a moment's notice and to have on hand all my essentials in a little black bag. I spent the whole war waiting for a call that never came. By the time I returned to Denmark in 1948, I was established in America and I feared a new war might break out in Europe because of the Russians. I knew I couldn't personally save Denmark, so I became an American citizen."

He does, however, feel he made his contribution to the war. "Doctors were looking for a way to decide if soldiers returning from the war died really were without hearing or if they were suffering from shellshock. The doctors would play my record with the phonetic alphabet, and if the soldier had even a hint of a smile, the doctors knew he could hear. They said no one could listen to the record without laughing."

Borge went on to Broadway and television. Always present was the smile, the shortest distance between his brand of humor and the audience. What came in between was strictly Borge.

"If you stick your head out the window, you know whether it is rain or shine. I perform for all kinds of people, from heads of state to royalty to lifelong fans. I am told some people even laugh when they buy the ticket, just in anticipation. There is no such thing as a bad audience, but there may be a performance unprepared for a particular audience."

Then I must put on a new outfit, carry a new umbrella. If the audience doesn't like my humor, I switch to the piano for 30 minutes. As long as I have a piano, I am OK. I have always had variety. A comedian is stuck in a limited role. A humorist can change."

"Humor is for the humorist what the pen is for the poet or the brush for the painter. Humor creates its own situation. Humor can kill; it can be a dangerous weapon."

"You have to be desperately serious to do what I do: to stand there alone for 2½ to 3 hours while the audience is laughing hysterically. That is damn serious. I am always serious. You look on things, pick up reflections of things that are funny. That's my secret."

In the past few years Borge has appeared as conductor and soloist with some of the world's most famous orchestras. He has introduced the classics to generations who grew up on comics.

He seldom turns down a request for a charity appearance if the cause is near his heart. In 1955 he founded "Thanks to Scandinavia," a nonprofit scholarship fund to commemorate Scandinavian efforts to rescue potential victims of Nazi persecution during the occupation.

He and his American wife, Sanna, have been married 30 years. There are five children and five grandchildren.

"I am a caretaker of what has been decided to be me. Think of the millions of things we can do. Sometimes when I play and look down at my fingers, I know I'm not in full control. Yet we do everything we can to ruin what we have been given. I smoked like a chimney for 45 years until I saw an X-ray of my lungs. Then I stopped."

"I am doing things this year I always wanted to do and didn't have the opportunity to do because my roots were torn apart. If I were an oak, I feel as though every branch would be different, and different for life. I have had so much, yet I can look back. All my life I have had a tailwind, even when I was transplanted."

"I think now of my children and my grandchildren and wonder how their lives will continue. My father's mother was born in 1818, and when I see the numbers 1984 I think of her. I was 11 when she died, and she had touched the hand of Beethoven."

warship of the ancient world until the rise of the Roman Empire." Subsequently, five-, six- and seven-tiered warships emerged.

The trireme took part in at least four well-known battles. The Battle of Artemision, though not decisive, gave the Greeks the confidence to take on the Persians again, and at Salamis, the turning point in the Persian offensive in Europe, the maneuverability and speed of the trireme in the straits between the island and the mainland gave the Greek forces the edge over a much larger Persian fleet.

During the Peloponnesian wars in the fifth century B.C., the trireme again showed its worth at Patrae and Naupactus in the Athenians' engagements with the fleets of the Spartan alliance. It was also used, if not to such good effect, in the ill-fated Athenian expedition to Syracuse, in Sicily to 415-414 B.C., a considerable undertaking, given the distances involved.

The reconstruction team hopes to embark on construction at the Liverpool docks this year. Hull models and a full-scale mock-up of one or two sections of the trireme have already been tank-tested in England to establish the arrangement of men and oars. On completion of the hull, further trials will be needed to test strength, stability, safety and ease of handling.

Coates expects to attract enough interest from volunteers to man the boat. The oarsmen will be trained on a structure set up on dry land, as they sometimes were in antiquity. The team is banking on public and private backing, as well as the revenue from film and television coverage, to cover the costs of building the boat. "We seek no remuneration ourselves from income derived from the project, and sponsors will have the first claim," says Coates, adding that he hopes the project, which will provide invaluable information for classical scholars, will fire the public imagination. ■

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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Zurich

by Paul Hofmann

ZURICH — Skiing enthusiasts have long been flying to Zurich at this time of year because of the celebrated Alpine slopes and resorts nearby. However, Switzerland's biggest city is now a winter attraction in itself because of its lively cultural season.

A highlight now is "mobile opera," a result of the current renovation and expansion of the 92-year-old opera house that has forced the cosmopolitan city's musical life into an itinerant pattern. The municipal Convention Center, the adjoining Tonhalle (concert hall) and the covered stadium in the suburb of Oerlikon as well as churches and other buildings are substituting for the old complex, which is still crisscrossed by scaffolding and surrounded by giant cranes, on Lake Zurich.

Nevertheless, the temporarily silenced opera house keeps making news. Workers digging for new foundations hit the remains of a prehistoric settlement, evidence that the spot where the Limmat River flows out of the crescent-shaped lake was inhabited by a stable community 5,000 years ago. Archaeologists swooped onto the site and held up construction work for months, and completion of the new opera house and theater has now been rescheduled for December 1984. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has been chosen for the reopening gala.

The program for the peripatetic 1983-84 music season includes Honneger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake," Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," John Christopher Pepusch's arrangement of John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" and a stadium production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" and Richard Strauss' "Elektra" will be performed in concert. Works by Monteverdi and Benjamin Britten will be heard in the Grossmünster (the cathedral) and the Fraumünster, the city's two medieval churches, and the Tonhalle Orchestra, which plays for the opera and is also the city's principal concert orchestra, will give several concerts. For programs, schedules and performers, consult Zurich News, a weekly bulletin that is available free at most hotels or, for 1 Swiss franc (about 50 cents), at newsstands. The prices of tickets range from 4 to 60 Swiss francs.

THE Swiss National Museum, on the north side of the railroad terminal, displays prehistoric artifacts, medieval and Renaissance art, the richly carved furniture of an old peasant civilization and many other treasures. Open from 10 A.M. to noon Tuesday through Sunday and 2 to 5 on Monday; admission free. The Kunsthau, or Fine Arts Museum, 4 Heimplatz, northwest of the opera house, is rich in paintings, sculpture and graphic art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Open 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 10 to 5 on Saturday and Sunday and 2 to 5 on Monday.

The Rietberg Museum, in the former Wesendonck Villa on a hill overlooking the western shore of Lake Zurich, houses a collection of art from India, China, Tibet, Africa and other parts of the world. Open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday and 8 to 10 P.M. on Wednesday; admission free.

Admirers of Thomas Mann may visit the studio at 15 Schindlergasse (near the Kunsthau) where the Nobel Prize winner, who died in 1955, wrote some of his works, and look at manuscripts and other memorabilia. Open 2 to 4 on Wednesday and Saturday; admission free.

THE city is one of the world's prime centers of the international trade in art, antiques and curios. Some 50 private galleries and auction houses present art for sale from virtually all epochs and cultures. Galleries are listed in Zurich News and in the daily press.

The shopper strolling along the broad Bahnhofstrasse from the central railroad terminal to the lake is apt to be overwhelmed by the air of opulence and financial power. The haughty palaces of the big banks flash the latest quotations from Wall Street on street-level computer screens, and store windows nonchalantly display 20,000-franc platinum wristwatches and 9,000-franc mink-lined raincoats. Nearby, some of the world's finest department stores,

such as Jelmoli, at 1 Seidengasse, beckon. (Most stores are open Monday through Saturday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

Walk up the hill between Bahnhofstrasse and the Limmat, and in a few minutes you will find yourself in medieval streets leading to the Lindenhof, a square that marks the spot where Roman legions were encamped. The panorama encompasses the old city quarter beyond the river, the Grossmünster, with its twin Gothic towers—it is the church where Ulrich Zwingli, the Protestant reformer, preached in the 16th century—and, on a cliff, the city's renowned institutions of higher learning, Zurich University and the Federal Polytechnic Academy.

AMONG the half-dozen deluxe hotels, the most expensive are the Dolder Grand Hotel (tel: 251.6231), a self-contained Belle Epoque complex on a wooded hill overlooking the city and the lake, and the elegant Baur au Lac (tel: 221.1650) on the northern lake front. A double room with bath and abundant breakfast in either of the two costs 240 to 300 francs.

The most modern of the other five-star hotels is the Zurich (tel: 263.6363), on the east bank of the Limmat, and the most central the Savoy Baur au Lac (tel: 211.5360), off Bahnhofstrasse. The other hotels in this group are the Atlantis Sheraton (tel: 463.0000), on the western outskirts, and the Eden au Lac (tel: 47.94.04) on the eastern lake promenade. A double with bath in any of these costs between 180 and 300 francs. (Breakfast is included in all Zurich hotel rates.)

Popular among the more than 20 first-class hotels are the Schweizerhof (tel: 211.8640), opposite the railroad terminal; Bellevue au Lac (tel: 251.7010), on the eastern lake front; Neues Schloss (tel: 201.6550), near the northern lake front; and Zum Storch (tel: 211.5510), central on the historic Waisenplatz. Doubles with bath in any of these (four range from 140 to 270 francs. Add 5 to 8 percent after March 31.)

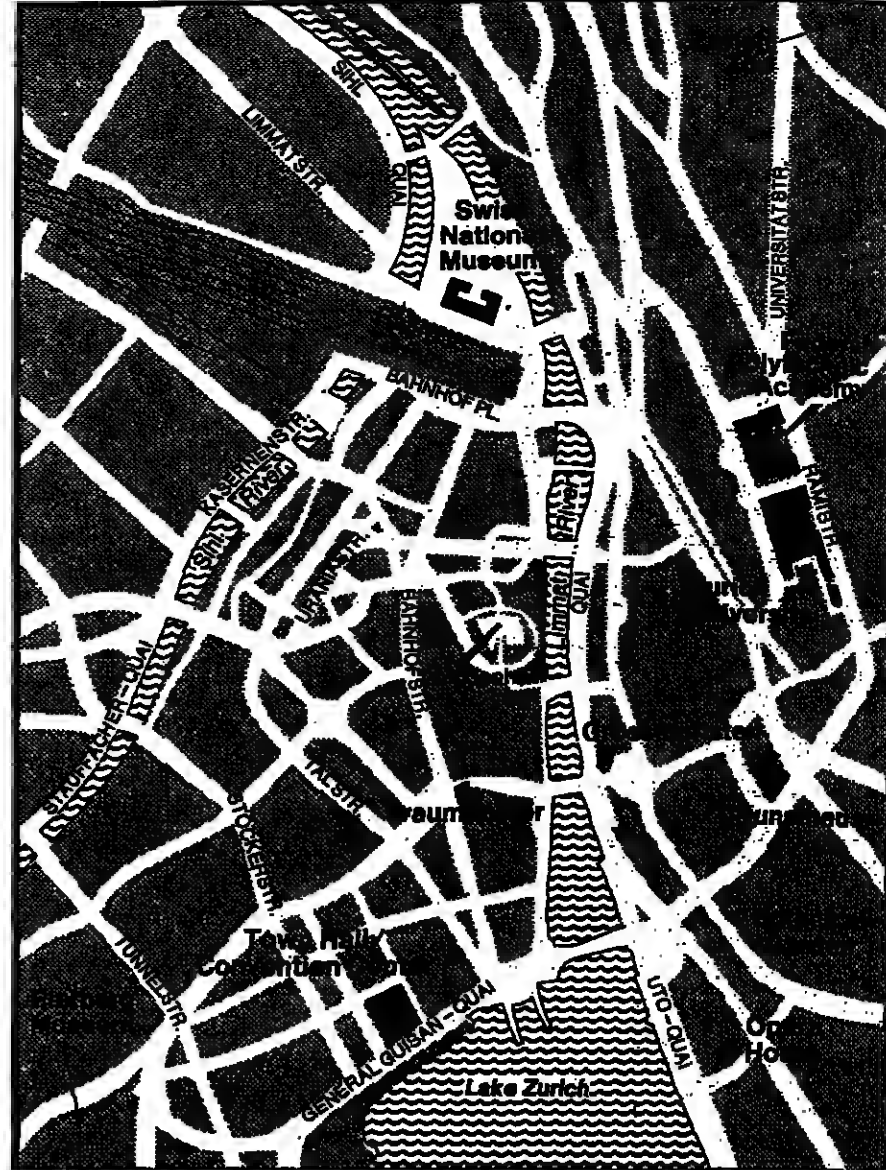
More moderately priced: Zürcherhof (tel: 47.10.40), 21 Zähringerstrasse, north of the river, with doubles with bath at 110 to 150 francs, and the Opera (tel: 251.9090), near the opera house, with doubles with bath at 140 to 180 francs.

ONE of the novelties in the culinary scene is Chez Max, 53 Seestrasse (tel: 391.8877) in the Zollikon suburb, which is widely considered one of Switzerland's leading restaurants. It has introduced a menu that weaves Japanese and French cooking and features eight frequently changing dishes, including shellfish. The prix fixe is 140 francs without beverages. Chez Max also continues to serve traditional French cuisine in its luxurious setting, with silver chandeliers on the tables, modern art on the walls, and remarkable service. Dinner for two, with perhaps salmon and caviar for openers, trout in a piquant cream and rich desserts, along with a good bottle of French wine, may run to 300 francs.

Le Jardin (tel: 201.6577), an attractively designed restaurant, opened recently on the ground floor of the Neues Schloss Hotel, 17 Stuckertstrasse. The gleaming kitchen, visible from the street through a picture window, offers unlimited portions of boiled and roasted meat off the cart for lunch at 27 francs. Boiled potatoes and broccoli or other vegetables are served with the meat. The *plat du jour* may be fillet of sole with morels at 22 francs, or entrecôte in red wine, 20 francs. Bottled Swiss wines cost about 30 francs.

Apart from such vaunted places, there are many taverns with traditional German-Swiss food—sausages and all—as well as Alsatian-type brasseries, fondue havens, spaghetti and pizza emporiums, and Spanish, Greek, kosher and vegetarian restaurants. A favorite tavern is Zum Rüden (tel: 47.95.90), 41 Limmatquai near city hall, a former artisans' guild headquarters with Gothic vaults. A recent dinner for two with a satisfying vegetable soup, chunks of skewered calf's liver with sage leaves, and assorted Swiss cheeses, with a bottle of red Dole, cost 96 francs.

ON a clear day, don't miss the ride up the Uetliberg, Zurich's horse mountain. Electric trains leave every 30 minutes from the Seilau station on the Sihl River (a tributary of the Limmat), not far from the central railroad terminal, and climb the steep 2,607-foot (874-



The New York Times

meter) hill in 25 minutes. The round-trip fare is 8 francs. Refreshments are available at the summit along with vistas of the lake and the Alpine ranges all around. Winter resorts easily reachable by railroad or road from Zurich include Davos, St. Moritz and Grindelwald, and Zürs and Lech in neighboring Austria.

ZURICH's efficient Kloten airport is linked with the main railroad terminal near the city center by trains running at 10- to 20-minute intervals from before 6 A.M. to after 11 P.M. The trip takes 10 minutes; the fare is 4 francs.

Tickets for the city's blue trolley cars and buses must be bought from vending machines at the stops. Fares, according to area zones indicated by system maps on the machines, range from 1 to 2.50 francs. A day card for any number of trips may be obtained from the machines for 4 francs.

Sightseeing coaches leave the official tourist office on the south side of the railroad terminal at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. The two-hour city tour with an English-speaking guide costs 15 francs. Zurich has enough off-season tourism to make it worthwhile for the lake navigation

company to operate cruise boats in winter. The heated motorboats leave from the pier at the south end of the Bahnhofstrasse at 2:30 P.M. every day and are back at 3:50 P.M. On Sunday there is a second cruise from 3:54 to 5:04 P.M. (The schedules are observed with Swiss precision.) The fare is 7.40 francs. Additional boat runs to points along the lake shore, and pleasure cruises, are available after March 31; consult the timetables at the pier.

Children will enjoy a ride on the 94-year-old cable railway that links the Central Square, across the river from the railroad terminal, with the University and the Polytechnic. There are departures every three minutes. An observation terrace in front of the Polytechnic commands a sweeping view of the city, the lake and the river, and the mountains to the south.

For taxi cabs on radio call, telephone 44.99.44, 461.22.22, or any number listed under "Taxi" in the Zurich telephone directory. For information, contact the Zurich Tourist Office, 15 Bahnhofplatz, 8023 Zurich (tel: 211.40.00).

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Kirchgasse, behind the Grossmünster, in Zurich.

WEEKEND

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(List in Classified Section.)

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Jan. 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gabor Orlov conductor.
Jan. 20: "An Evening of American Songs."
RECESSIONS — Jan. 14: Akiko Katsura, piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Mussorgsky).
Jan. 18: Inge Rohnmann piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann).
Jan. 20: Andreas Schiff piano (Mozart, Chopin).
MUSEUMS — 30th Jahrestagung, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."
Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01).
THEATRE — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (Austria).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 233.66.85).
OPERA — Jan. 14, 20, 21: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) and "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).
BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts.
CONCERTS — Jan. 13: Beaux Arts Trio (Hummel, Chausson, Beethoven).
Jan. 20 and 22: Belgian National Orchestra, Milos Karovic conductor.
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Harold Szeemann: L'oeuvre d'Art Total."
To Feb. 12: "Roger Nelsen."
RECESSIONS — Jan. 14: Hakan Haggard baritone, Thomas Schaubach piano.
Palais des Expositions (tel: 771.00.00).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: International Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Show.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Charlottenborg (tel: 13.40.22).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Corner Art Group."
National Museum (tel: 13.44.11).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Danish Bank Notes."
Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 11.27.22).
CONCERTS — Jan. 15: "Collegium Musicum" Michael Schonwandt conductor (Schubert, Mozart, Strauss).
Jan. 19: Sealand Symphony Orchestra, Alexandre Lazarev conductor (Prokofiev, Shostakovich).
Radio House (tel: 13.45.31).
CONCERT — Jan. 14: "Hofberg and Music" Radio Light Orchestra, Peter Ernst Lassen conductor.
Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
Royal Ballet — Jan. 19: "A Folk Tale: Revival of Bournonville's Ballet."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery — To Jan. 15: "Young Blood: Today's Young Designers." Tomorrow's Way of Life.
Barbican Hall — Jan. 14: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Schumann, Haydn).
Jan. 15: London Symphony Orchestra, Jonathan Del Mar conductor (Rossini, Williams, Rachmaninoff, Dvorak).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.37).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 23: "Balnuis."
Jan. 17: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yan Pascal Tortelier conductor (Mozart, Fauré).
Jan. 20: London Symphony Orchestra, Anthony Hopkins conductor (Rossini, Grieg, Ravel, Elgar, Borodin).
Bachian Theatre — To Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rain-bow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition." Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yesterday and Today.
To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."
To Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."
Collins (tel: 240.52.58).
English National Opera — Jan. 18, 21, 26, 28: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Jan. 19, 25, 27: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
Jan. 17 and 20: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Hayward Gallery (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Rococo Delft: 1877-1933."
To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.52).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery."
Comet Theatre — Jan. 14 and 16: "Master Harold" (Fugard).
Lyric Theatre — Jan. 16-31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.
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Olivier Theatre — Jan. 14-17, 2

TRAVEL

The Cost of Splendid Isolation: Majorca's Hotel Formentor

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

FORMENTOR, Majorca — For the first time in its 54-year history, the Hotel Formentor, which Winston Churchill called "one of the world's great hostels," has closed for the winter, from November through February. Obviously the reason is to install an electronic switchboard, which requires rewiring throughout the hotel.

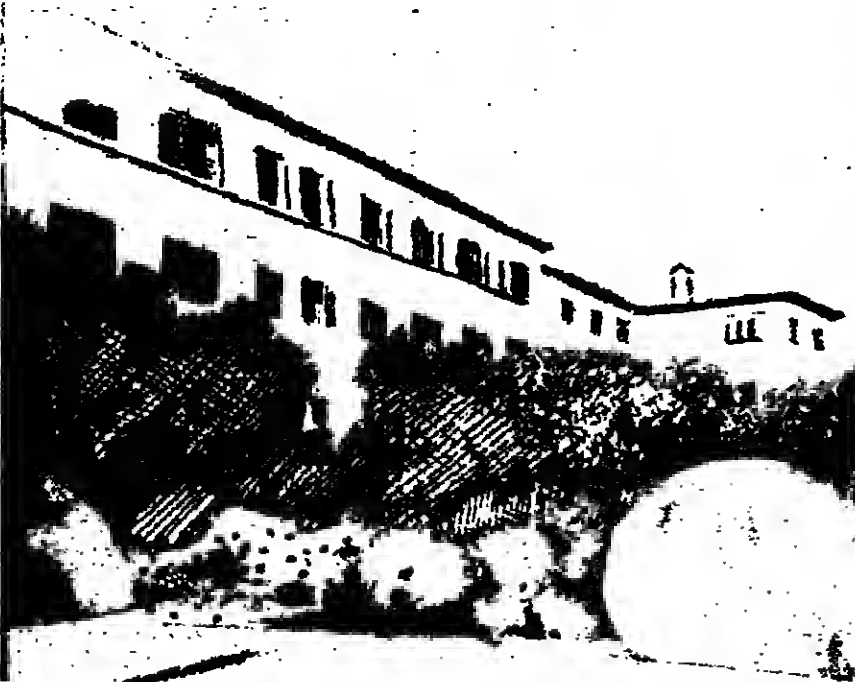
"There's nothing astounding in our closing," says the hotel's director. "We are a beachside hotel and, just as a ski resort closes in summer, we are closing in winter." This somewhat disingenuous statement does not explain why no one thought of the idea over the last 54 years. Winter is always a slack season in Majorca, but the hotel has previously managed to stay open because of its dazzling Christmas and New Year's gala.

The Formentor has always been cursed — or blessed — by owners who never gave a fig for profit, who were fiercely determined to maintain its deluxe reputation and its splendid isolation within 12 square kilometers (4.6 square miles) of mountains, beaches, gardens and pine forest.

Today, exclusiveness and fashionable luxury, the hallmarks of the hotel, are no longer enough to make each guest feel alone show a profit. Over 80 percent of Majorca's tourists come on out-rate charter flights and are not interested in scenic beauty, gracious gardens and impeccable service (there are 160 staff at the Formentor to look after a maximum of 250 guests).

The Formentor's founder and original owner, an Argentine millionaire named Adán Díez, set the tone. At staggering expense, he strung telephone and electric lines for miles and even built a golf course. In May 1929, when the hotel opened, the first guests were two English ladies who arrived, as all clients did, by sailboat from Puerto Pollensa six miles across the bay. Díez was at the small dock to meet them and one lady generously tipped him a peseta. He used to say it was the only money he ever earned from the hotel.

Within seven years Díez returned to Buenos Aires, bankrupt and defeated. It was not only his extravagance and insistence on perfection that brought about his downfall. Circumstances were against him. Five months after the Formentor was inaugurated came the Wall Street Crash. As if that weren't enough, the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936. Then came World War II.



The hotel remained open through thick and thin with a token staff. More than a few famous guests put in an appearance between hostilities. Winston Churchill, the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) and, later, Charlie Chaplin and family and most of Europe's remaining royalty stayed at the Formentor. Art Buchwald, a guest on his honeymoon in the 1950s, was so scared by the hairpin turns on the road to the hotel that he wrote a column about them in the Paris Herald Tribune.

The road was built between 1930-32, following a rather erratic route, and despite Buchwald's terror, it helped to increase the hotel's clientele. Food, construction material, water and guests themselves had previously to be brought by sea.

The basic problem of water was solved only recently. Despite countless drillings, neither geologists nor divers found anything but a brackish underground pool. Finally, since the hotel had expanded from 35 to 130 rooms, something drastic had to be done. Three artesian wells were dug in the valley of Pollensa, 15 miles away, and water is now pumped up hill and down dale into two giant reservoirs built in the mountains behind the hotel.

Ignacio Rotger, a spirited octogenarian and the only one remaining of the original participants, still drives daily to the hotel for old time's sake. Asked what he recalled of Churchill or the former Prince of Wales, he paused. "All I remember is that they drank all day."

When the hotel opened the charge was 25 pesetas for a room with a sea view and 25 pesetas for one facing the mountains. All food included. Present-day prices average 3,600 pesetas per person. But, in 1929, says Rotger, "the dream of any Majorcan was to earn 5 pesetas a day." Today, an unskilled mason makes around 4,000 pesetas a day. Then, a 100-kilo sack of flour cost 40 pesetas, exactly the cost of a loaf of bread now.

How was the site for the hotel selected among all those acres of land? "That was the only luck Señor Díez ever had," says Rotger. Various spots were contemplated, but the prospect of clearing the forest was formidable. "Then nature helped us make up our minds." In 1927 a fire destroyed thousands of pines near the shore line. "That was our spot."

"In all my 60 years' association with the hotel," says Rotger, "I've never made a peseta of profit. But I have no regrets. I'm proud to have been part of such a unique adventure."

Skiing, Family Style, at Vail

by Craig R. Whitney

VAIL, Colorado — The people who ski at Vail, one of Colorado's fanciest winter sports resorts, probably wouldn't be caught dead at Mount Snow or Whiteface. And yet I got a condescending look from a friend who flies every year to the Vail area in Austria when I told him I thought the snow and the slopes at Vail were superior. "But that's where Americans go," he sneered. Ski snobbery is only relative.

Vail Village does look just like an Austrian ski resort: hotels with names like Sitzmark and Gasthof Gramshammer, half-timbered houses, Mercedes-Benzes in the parking lots; but it doesn't sound much like one. The accents on the lift lines during the day and in the 90 often very crowded restaurants in the evenings are the American (wings of Louisiana, Texas, South Carolina and Arizona. A friend from Brooklyn, with whom I skied, said he missed the more cosmopolitan atmosphere of European resorts; we thought Aspen might have that. Foreigners do visit Vail, but they too are Americans, from the Spanish-speaking continent to the south.

But what people go to Vail for is to ski, and the skiing here is simply magnificent. The powder is perfect; the slopes are almost completely free of ice, so much so that you really notice the occasional small patch; and the runs are wider, longer, more open than those at any European resort I know of, except perhaps the Parcours at Davos in Switzerland. In a week of skiing, we never covered all 89 trails on the north side of the mountain. We kept being distracted by the famous back bowls — steep, unobstructed expanses of pure powder — on the south side, an unforgettable experience for intermediate and advanced skiers. We could have gone to another resort on our Vail lift passes — Beaver Creek, smaller and newer, just down the road; Vail can get pretty crowded on holiday weekends; we just never made it.

The Colorado State Constitution apparently provides for all snow to fall at night, with the days a succession of dazzling clear blue skies. When we went, in mid-February, it was often so warm you could ski without a jacket, and so dry that at the high altitude (the top of the lifts is at 11,250 feet, or 3,400 meters, and the village is at 8,100 feet) your skin parches and peels from wind and sunburn unless, unlike us, you remember to put on all kinds of sunscreen lotion and skin cream. Better the pain of Western sunburn than the agony of Eastern arctic blasts, nevertheless.

Vail may have been for pioneers when it started, but now it has become a family resort. The ski school for children has one of the best programs anywhere, and it starts at age 3. You can leave your little ones at one of two children's skiing centers in the village as early as 8:30 A.M. and not worry about them again until 4:30 P.M., and it's far more than just a baby-sitting service.

The staff, who were all young women at the Golden Peak center, where our 6-year-old spent a week, teaches children with an aplomb for it to ski on a gentle beginner's slope in back of the nursery, which is also superbly stocked with toys and other amusements, such as a real

Indian tepee. Once the children can use skis to stop, the instructors dress them in luminous life vests with great big exclamation points (caution!) on the back and "Small World Superstars" emblazoned in front. The beginners go without ski poles and, weaving their way down the high mountain trails, look a little like mobile fire hydrants.

Older children can go to ski classes of their own, also from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; for all ages, the schools take care of seeing to lunch, as

victim of its own success. The village, stretching between mountains along a narrow river valley, produces so much smoke from fireplace logs on winter holiday weekends that the town occasionally decrees smokeless ones to clear the air. The restaurants, while numerous, are often so crowded that it takes an hour or more to get a table.

UNITED Airlines' supersaver from New York to Denver is \$299 (\$249 on Tuesday and Wednesday) round trip. Rocky Mountain

Vail Village does look just like an Austrian ski resort: hotels with names like Sitzmark and Gasthof Gramshammer, half-timbered houses, Mercedes-Benzes in the parking lots; but it doesn't sound much like one.

long as you provide the lunch money. For us, it was almost like skiing as singles again.

My 8-year-old enjoyed skiing down expert trails (marked with double diamonds) with names like "Tourist Trap"; my friend's teenage son spent his days on the endless steep mogul trails of Blue Ox and Highline, while his father and I favored the wider vistas and more even grades of Avanti, Flap Jack and Lost Boy (named for a real lost boy who was found on the ridge it follows after a couple of days in the wild).

The Colorado Constitution does occasionally have loopholes, about the time an out-of-shape skier wishes it would snow during the daytime. One such day, walking through the exhibits in the Colorado Ski Museum (open daily, free), I thought how precious the original Vail Associates, the people who picked the mountain and started carving its trails out of White River National Forest back in 1962, must have been. Yet it wasn't all an easy downhill run. Some New York friends who own an almost priceless condominium in the village center told us they bought it for a song during a distress sale in the mid-1960s, when it looked as if the venture might be a bust.

Today Vail has become to some extent the

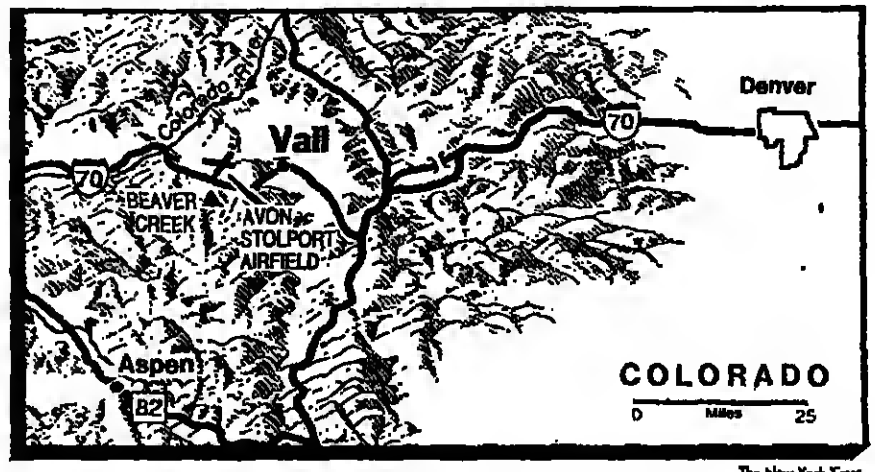
Airways runs six flights a day in each direction between Denver and Avon St. Louis, an airfield 10 miles from Vail. The one-way fare from Denver is \$41 or \$47 on Friday, Saturday and Sunday; from Avon it's \$47 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday; \$41 on other days.

Generally a hotel room for two will cost from \$50 to \$125 a day, without meals (but rates are lower in certain weeks). Packages offer savings: seven nights of lodgings and five days of lift tickets run from \$234 (at the Roost Lodge) to \$475 (Christiana), a person, double occupancy. Information can be had from Vail Associates, P.O. Box 7, Vail, Colorado 81658 (tel: 303-949-5750). To make reservations, call the Vail Resort Association (tel: 800-525-3875).

Lift tickets cost \$22 a day; \$14 for children 12 and under. Multiday rates are a little cheaper: six days for \$128, for example; children \$80. All-day classes are \$25 a person, adult or child. Half-day workshops are \$21.

The two children's skiing centers, at Golden Peak and Lion's Head, charge \$25 for one day, \$69 for three, \$105 for five. Children are placed in two age groups: 3 to 6 and 6 to 12.

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A Passion for Cabbage: Three Soups for Wintertime

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — That I have a small passion for cabbage — whether in cold slaw or stuffed or beyond — may be why I have always found legends and literary references to it particularly appealing. The most obvious, of course, is the contrast of cabbages and kings. And who could not be amused by the French essayist Montaigne, who mused that he wanted "death to find me planting my cabbage?"

One of the most dramatic of all cabbage legends, according to the late Waverley Root in his estimable book "Food" (Simon and Schuster, 1980), is Greek. It seems that Dionysus, the god of wine who was also known as "the raging god," caught Lycurgus, the king of the Thracian Edonians, pulling up grapevines.

Dionysus, in his fury, had the king roped to a grape stalk, then blinded him and tore him limb from limb. Lycurgus wept, and his tears, falling to the ground, "engendered cabbages." Its origins aside, the cabbage is certainly one of the most versatile of vegetables, as delicate when pickled and served cold as when heated with a filling of foie gras (as one sometimes finds it in nouvelle cuisine).

We number among our favorite variations of cabbage a group of soups of international flavor. We remember with special fondness a piping-hot bowl of cream of cabbage soup, Czechoslovak-style, with the delicate but unmistakable flavor of caraway seeds, prepared by our friend, the late Paul Steinler. It was served at a special end-of-the-year gathering of friends one cold winter night.

If one wishes more hearty fare, there is that Russian specialty known as *shchi*. There are many versions of this dish, but a personal favorite is made with cabbage, beef broth and a well-seasoned batch of sauerkraut. Or, finally, a French peasant classic, *soupe aux choux*, warming to the bones and most definitely not for dieters.

PAUL STEINLER'S CABBAGE SOUP

6 cups finely chopped cabbage, about 1 pound
1 cup finely sliced bacon, about 6 ounces
1/2 cup finely chopped onions
1/2 cup flour
4 cups fresh or canned chicken broth
1/2 cup finely sliced carrots

1 1/2 cups finely sliced potatoes
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 teaspoon whole caraway seeds, crushed or pulverized
1 tablespoon white-wine vinegar
1/2 teaspoon sugar, optional
1 1/2 cups heavy cream
1/4 cup finely chopped fresh dill

1. Bring enough water to the boil to cover the cabbage when it is added. Add the cabbage and let cook one minute. Drain.
2. Cook the bacon in a casserole or small kettle until rendered of fat. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with a wire whisk. When the mixture simmers, add the cabbage, carrots, potatoes, salt, pepper and caraway seeds. Add the vinegar and sugar. Cook, stirring often from the bottom, about 30 minutes. Stir in the cream and simmer five minutes. This is a very rich and thick soup. If desired, one may thin it with a little milk.

3. Serve in hot soup bowls, each serving sprinkled with fresh dill.
Yield: About eight servings.

SAUERKRAUT SHCHI

(Russian sauerkraut and cabbage soup)
8 to 12 cups beef broth
1 pound sauerkraut
1/2 cup loosely packed dried mushrooms
3 tablespoons butter
2 cups finely chopped onions
6 cups finely shredded cabbage
1 cup finely chopped celery
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
2 cups peeled potatoes cut into 1/4-inch cubes
3 cups peeled, seeded tomatoes cut into 1/4-inch cubes
2 cups cooked beef (use meat from beef broth recipe), cut into 1-inch pieces

1. Prepare the beef broth and set aside.
2. Put the sauerkraut into a sieve and run cold water over it to extract as much salt as desired. Drain and press well to remove excess liquid.
3. Pour hot water over the mushrooms and let stand 30 minutes or longer.
4. Heat the butter in a kettle and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until onions are wilted. Chop the shredded cabbage to make it smaller. Add the cabbage, celery and sauerkraut and

partly cover. Cook, stirring often, about 15 minutes.
5. Add the broth, salt and pepper. Drain the mushrooms but reserve the liquid. Add the reserved liquid to the soup. Coarsely chop the mushrooms and add them. Simmer 45 minutes. As the soup cooks, skim the fat from the surface.
6. Add the potatoes, tomatoes and beef, and cook 15 minutes or until the potatoes are tender.
Yield: 12 or more servings.

SOUPE AUX CHOUX

(French cabbage soup)

1 1/2 pounds short ribs of beef
1 pound lean salt pork
1 bay leaf
4 quarts water
1/2 teaspoon dried thyme
12 peppercorns, crushed
2 whole cloves
1 cabbage, 2 1/2 pounds, finely shredded
8 small white onions, about 1/2 pound, peeled
3 carrots, about 1 1/2 pounds, quartered and cut into 1 1/2-inch lengths
1/2 pound white turnips, peeled and cut into 1-inch rectangles
3 ribs celery, about 1/2 pound, halved and cut into 1-inch lengths
1 cup finely chopped leeks
1 pound potatoes, peeled and cut into 1/4-inch cubes
1 one-pound length kielbasa (Polish sausage), cut crosswise in half
Salt to taste, if desired

1. Put the beef ribs and salt pork in a kettle, and add cold water to cover. Bring to the boil and drain. Run under cold water.
2. Return the ribs and salt pork to a clean kettle, and add the bay leaf, four quarts water, thyme, peppercorns and cloves. Bring to the boil and let simmer 30 minutes.
3. Chop the shredded cabbage to make it smaller. Add the cabbage, onions, carrots, turnips, celery and leeks. Bring to the boil and let cook, skimming the surface as necessary to remove the foam, scum and fat, about one and one-half hours.
4. Add the potatoes, kielbasa and salt, and continue cooking 20 minutes. Remove the bay leaf and serve.
Yield: Eight or more servings.

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'GWTW' in Paris

Continued from page 7

night," Sonia explains. "And also I didn't want the softening effect of a child's presence — that's too easy."

The book ends with Scarlett's famous lines, "I'll think about it tomorrow, at Tara... After all, tomorrow is another day." The play ends with another famous line, Rhett's "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn," which comes out as:

RHETT, on his knees: Je suis tout à fait désolé, ma chère Scarlett, mais c'est le tout dernier de mes soupirs.

Il se retire avec nonchalance.

NOIR

Musique

FIN

"The old ending is optimistic, it is *le happy end*," Sonia explains, "while with my ending you have to wonder what will happen. A play, like poetry, incites reflection and dreams."

Sonia came to the theater after a long career as a journalist and historian, and now runs the agency that among other things books the Paris appearances of major Soviet cultural attractions. He has translated several Russian plays and written multivolume accounts of the Spanish Civil War, the Russian Revolution and the Paris Commune.

"Gone With the Wind" came about because he has been associated with the television historian Alain Decaux and the stage director Robert Hossein in such large-scale epics as "The Battleship Potemkin," "The Hunchback

of Notre Dame" and "Danton and Robespierre."

"Then this year Alain and I separated because he was doing 'A Man Called Jesus' at the Palais des Sports, which involved a lot of research into the Gospels. So I did 'Gone With the Wind'."

"Gone With the Wind" will be directed by Daniel Benoin, a young director who in Saint-Etienne produced Gouthe's "Faust" as well as "Heloise and Abelard" and a lot of Shakespeare.

"He is interested in the great myths and here is the great American myth," Sonia says. His play has already been translated, under Sonia's supervision, into Spanish, Italian, German and English. So one day will "Gone With the Wind" come to Broadway? "Maybe," Sonia says. He'll think about it tomorrow.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/TRADE NET CONFERENCE

January 19-20, 1984 Washington, D.C.

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Chan Kai Yan,

Secretary General, ASEAN;

Etienne Davignon,

Vice President, Commission of the European Communities;

Laurent Fabius,

Minister of Industry and Research, France.

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Hughes Aircraft Co., Ingersoll-Rand Co.,

Metallgesellschaft, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., PepsiCo, Inc.,

NV Philips Gloeilampenfabriek, Sperry Corp., Westinghouse

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Priorities for the OECD and GATT;

Protectionism: Rhetoric and Reality;

Policies and Incentives for

Industrial Competitiveness;

Trade Policies and the Debt Crisis;

U.S. and EEC Trade Policies;

Fiscal and Monetary Policies;

Their linkage to International Trade;

East West Trade

and Technology Transfer;

The Congressional Agenda and

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...for as many as...
...to \$20,000 on the two...
...large amounts of loans...
...business throughout...
...in many instances...
...on the sales of horses by...
...Mr. Price said.

an attorney in Mr. Price...
...to "cooperate...
...fully in their investigation...
...with the failure of...
...without monetary...
...will be later, she said...
...had no precise amount...
...the tax evasion...
...one year's proceeds from...
...Mr. Price said.

Mr. Orr would loan...
...who would in turn purchase...
...Mr. Price said.

also he would conceal...
...through...
...Mr. Orr used...
...then loaded on...
...anywhere from a few seconds to a few minutes.

The advantage of such electronic distribution is that software publishers would no longer have to stock huge inventories of cartridges that might not sell. Such excess inventories were largely responsible for the heavy losses suffered in the video-game and home-computer business last year. Atari Inc., which had a loss of more than \$530 million in the first nine months of 1983, had no unsold cartridges that it buried in landfills.

The three companies that seem farthest along in developing and selling their systems are Remox Inc. of Campbell, California, Xantec Corp. of Tulsa, Oklahoma and Comma Technology Corp. of Sunnyvale, California. Xantec is backed by Nolan Bushnell, the founder of Atari, and the company is staffed with some of the pioneers of the video-game business.

The systems vary somewhat. Xantec's is a console that is operated by the store clerk. It can put software onto floppy disks as well as cartridges and prints out the program instructions. Comma's system is more like a true vending machine operated by the shopper. It accepts \$1 and \$5 bills. "It's the ultimate in Coke machines," said Elliott Dahan, vice president of marketing for Creative Software, a company that is distributing some of its products through the electronic systems.

DM Eurobond

Table with 4 columns: Country, Yield, Price, and other financial data.

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TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

Firms Developing Vending Machines To Be Used for the Sale of Software

LAS VEGAS — Imagine that bookstores did not contain books, but instead merely had a computer storing the contents of all their titles. When a customer came in to buy a book, it would be printed out instantly.

This has not yet happened in bookstores, but a similar concept might soon be used to sell software for video games and home computers. At least five companies at the Consumer Electronics Show here have developed computerized software-vending machines that are being tested by retailers.

In these systems, the store clerk or customer inserts a blank cartridge into a slot in the machine and chooses the program desired from a computer screen. The program is then loaded on to the cartridge in a matter of seconds to a few minutes.

The advantage of such electronic distribution is that software publishers would no longer have to stock huge inventories of cartridges that might not sell. Such excess inventories were largely responsible for the heavy losses suffered in the video-game and home-computer business last year. Atari Inc., which had a loss of more than \$530 million in the first nine months of 1983, had no unsold cartridges that it buried in landfills.

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Reusing Cartridges

In addition to alleviating inventory problems, another advantage is that some electronic distribution systems allow cartridges to be re-used. If the customer fires off one game, for instance, he can return the cartridge to the store and load it with a new game.

Proponents also say electronic distribution will allow software to be sold for a lower price. Remox said it could sell programs through its system for \$8 to \$15, compared with as much as \$40 for a top-selling program sold in conventional cartridge form. The Remox customer would also have to buy a blank cartridge for \$15 to \$25, but the cartridge could be re-used.

Although such merchandisers as K mart, Tower Records and 7-Eleven have tested one or more of the systems, none of the three manufacturers reported receiving any firm orders from retailers.

Software companies are divided on the issue. Some, like Mattel, Sierra On-Line, Epyx and Creative Software, are involved in the tests. "It is the finest advance the software business has seen in years," said Mr. Dahan of Creative Software.

But many leading software companies, such as Atari, Activision and Parker Brothers, have not signed up yet, and some are bitterly opposed to such systems. "I hope they all fail miserably," said William H. Bowman, chairman of Spinnaker Software.

The problem is that all the programs are given equal treatment in being listed on the screen of the computerized sales systems. This does not sit well with companies that think they already command store shelf space or brand recognition; or that think their packages are more colorful and attractive than those of their competitors. "Cartridges become commodities under that system," said James J. Morgan, chairman of Atari, who said the company is "totally opposed" to in-store electronic distribution.

Another problem is providing documentation. Many programs come with detailed manuals hundreds of pages long. While the program itself can be prepared in the store in a few minutes, the manuals cannot. That might restrict electronic distribution to games and other simple programs that do not require long manuals.

Some industry analysts say that if electronic distribution through stores makes sense, then distributing directly to homes makes even more sense. Some such plans have been tried, but have not yet succeeded.

Mattel and General Instrument Corp., which last year began a system to distribute video games by telephone line, has fallen far short of its goals.

Nevertheless, powerful new players are entering the business. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Coloco Industries have said they will provide games by telephone, while Atari and Activision are developing a system to distribute software using radio broadcasts.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, and other financial data.

INTEREST RATES

Table with 4 columns: Interest Rate, Term, and other financial data.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Chrysler Sues GM, Toyota

It Seeks to Block California Venture

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Chrysler Corp. Thursday filed a federal court suit to block a plan by General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Co. to jointly build a new line of subcompact cars.

In the suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Chrysler charged that the landmark venture would violate federal antitrust statutes.

General Motors and Toyota plan to build a GM-designed car with a Toyota-designed engine at a GM plant in Fremont, California.

Chrysler asked the court to enjoin GM, the world's largest auto maker, and Toyota, the world's third largest, from completing the agreement, which was given tentative approval last month by a divided Federal Trade Commission.

Richard Goodyear, a Chrysler vice president and general counsel, said that joint manufacturing would "have a devastating effect on competition in the automobile market in the United States."

The suit names GM and Toyota as defendants. "The effect of the proposed joint venture, if consummated, will be to substantially lessen actual and potential competition and tend to create a monopoly," Chrysler maintained.

The FTC, divided over whether the agreement would create a monopoly, gave tentative approval Dec. 22 for the joint venture on a 3-2 vote. Final approval is expected next month following a 60-day period for public comment.

The FTC's chairman, James Miller, in defending the agency's decision, said the venture would increase the number of small cars in the United States and allow GM to learn "the more efficient Japanese manufacturing and management methods."

He said: "The commission has concluded that these pro-competitive benefits to the American people would outweigh any anti-competitive risks, provided the scope of the venture is restricted."

The FTC granted preliminary injunction on Page 13, Col. 5



On panel: From left, Lane Kirkland, Felix G. Rohatyn and Irving S. Shapiro.

U.S. Industrial-Policy Plan Backed

Mostly Democratic Unit Seeks Bank to Push Growth

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON — A predominantly Democratic group of business and labor leaders has prepared a report proposing ambitious new government institutions to promote industrial growth and competition.

They urge the formation of a top-level board of business, labor and government officials that would seek a consensus to guide the country's industrial development. They would also create a governmental bank, starting with \$5 billion in capital, that would make loans to companies and industries to put the board's objectives to work.

The study is the latest in a series of so-called industrial-policy proposals aimed at reversing a decade-long erosion of the United States' productivity growth and competitiveness in world markets. The concept began in 1980 with the Carter administration's industrial "revitalization" program.

"We're taking pieces of these sorts of things that are floating about and trying to institutionalize it," said Felix G. Rohatyn, the investment banker and co-chairman of the group. "Sooner or later in this country, something like this is going to come about."

Mr. Rohatyn has been a leading advocate of an active industrial policy that would be attuned to the needs of such older regions as the Northeast and which would revitalize around a new banking agency.

The proposals are the result of a year's deliberations by a study group organized by the Center for National Policy, a private research organization composed largely of senior members of former Democratic administrations and businessmen of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Capital Outlays In U.S. Seen Up 9.4% in '84

Statistics Index

AMER. INDEX P. 12 Firm Rate Index P. 10
NYSE prices P. 6 Gold Markets P. 11
Canadian stocks P. 14 High & Low P. 12
Currency Rates P. 11 Interest Rates P. 11
Commodities P. 12 Market Summary P. 4
Dividends P. 11 DTC Stock P. 10
Earnings reports P. 10 Other Markets P. 14

WASHINGTON — U.S. business, shaking off an unprecedented three-year slump in investment, plan to spend 9.4 percent more in 1984 on new equipment and factories than they did last year, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department's annual survey of business-investing plans shows that the auto industry and electrical-machinery makers are ready to bounce back with the biggest gains in heavy-duty capital investment.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige welcomed the overall gain, saying such spending not only provides jobs and income in the short run, "but ensures the development of productive capacity needed to sustain real economic growth in the years to come."

He said he was particularly pleased by a 13.3-percent increase planned by manufacturers.

"Two recessions and the run-up of the dollar have exacted heavy tolls in many sectors, and substantial modernization programs to improve productivity are needed to restore U.S. technological leadership," Mr. Baldrige said.

"It's a very good recovery," said Ago Ambre, the Commerce Department's senior economist. The estimated 9.4-percent increase for 1984 would be the sharpest surge of capital investment since 1977's 9.5-percent rise, the department said.

The figures suggest that business has finally regained enough confidence to begin buying the heavy equipment that will be the foundation of future economic expansion.

"You're getting more investment in long-lived assets. Up to now you had a lot of investment in autos, trucks and computers," materials that do not rebuild the long-neglected basic industrial structure in the United States, Mr. Ambre said.

The amount of spending in current dollars is estimated to be \$333.3 billion for modern plant and equipment, up from \$303.2 billion last year.

Adjusted for inflation, the estimated 9.4-percent increase in 1984 spending would amount to \$158.6 billion, topping 1979's \$158.2 billion but not 1980's \$159.08 billion.

Capital spending fell 3.5 percent in 1983, 5.5 percent in 1982 and 0.1 percent in 1981, the first three-year setback for business modernization on record.

Declines in such spending have been blamed for the loss of the United States' competitive edge in many crucial industries, from autos to steel.

Nonmanufacturing industries are expected to have a 7.4-percent increase, the department survey found.

(UPI, AP)

Latin Aides Will Study Plan to Bargain on Debt Collectively

QUITO, Ecuador — Latin American officials meeting here will study a draft proposal to form a collective bargaining front with Western banks if lending terms are not softened in the future, conference sources said Thursday.

The issue was being considered as representatives of 24 countries opened a two-day meeting to discuss a proposal under which the region would collectively renegotiate its \$310-billion debt to the industrial West.

The meeting is being attended by the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the prime minister of Jamaica.

An official from one international institution attending the conference said Chile, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic have urged the conference to adopt region-wide guidelines ruling out an increase in debt-service payments to the West unless export earnings rise, but the proposal was rejected as being too rigid by Brazil and Mexico.

The two nations, which shoulder over half the region's debt, also watered down an Ecuadorian proposal recommending that the region defer all principal payments until 1988 and renegotiate loans over a 30-year period. They instead persuaded other countries to eliminate any target dates.

Delegates said the divisions in the conference stemmed from a feeling by smaller countries that they would need to band together to win concessions from international banks, while bigger countries believed they may have enough clout to draw softer lending terms by simply meeting loan conditions set by the international financial community.

The example of Mexico's success last month in winning a cut by nearly half in interest-rate margins on a new \$3.8-billion loan was seen by delegates as the main factor moderating that country's stand.

Despite the moderation expressed by leading debtors, foreign bankers here said they were waiting anxiously for the conference's final document to be issued Friday.

They speculated that any mention in the document of concerted action by Latin American debtors could backfire by deepening the prospect that smaller banks throughout the West would resist joining new syndicated credits and rescheduling efforts this year.

"Sophisticated bankers in New York and London will understand that a document devoid of specific immediate measures will mean that business will continue as usual," one banker said.

"But regional banks... might become more fearful over the fate of their investments in Latin America," the banker added.

NYSE Gains Slightly As Trading Stays Heavy

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange gained slightly Thursday in heavy trading. Investors shopped for bargains and sold heavily stocks of companies reporting disappointing earnings. Merger rumors triggered some activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 1.16 Wednesday, gained 1.99 to 1,279.31. It had climbed to 1,284 at midsession, putting it close to its Nov. 29 record high of 1,287.20.

Advances topped declines 869-727 among the 2,014 issues traded. Big Board volume totaled 99.4 million shares, up slightly from 98.6 million traded Wednesday.

Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, Charlotte, North Carolina, was disappointed "the market has been unable to close above the Dow's all-time high. The volume has remained heavy and still we have been unable to move through that barrier."

American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued stock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 18 1/4. AT&T "old" stock was fourth, up 1/4 to 65 1/4.

Conrail was the second most active issue, off 5/4 to 15 1/4. The company said its first-quarter earnings would be lower than those of a year earlier.

Coca-Cola was third, off 2 1/4 to 51 1/4. PepsiCo lost 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Texaco, was fifth, unchanged at 38. Geary lost 1/4 to 11 1/4 and Pennzoil 1/4 to 35 1/4. Pennzoil is fighting a proposed merger between Getty and Texaco. The Federal Trade Commission is studying the merger proposal. (Story on Page 13.)

Gulf Oil, which fell 1/4 Wednesday after agreeing to sell its Italian operations to Kuwait, rebounded 1/4 to 48 1/4 in active trading.

Baxter-Travenol, which lost 1 1/4 Wednesday, slipped another 1/4 to 22 1/4 following a block of 500,000 shares at 22 1/4. G.D. Searle lost 3/4 to 43 and Syntex 2 1/4 to 36.

The company said it was considering a leveraged buyout but would give no further details.

Dayton Hudson rose 1/4 to 31 1/4 in heavy trading. Analysts said institutions apparently were buying the stock, which has taken a beating recently.

Trendsetting IBM lost 1/4 to 121 1/4. Centronics Data Computer Corp. jumped 1 1/4 to 15 1/4.

C Three Inc. slidded 5/4 to 7 1/4. The Army has advised the company it is being considered for debarment under Defense Department acquisition rules for alleged improper conduct involving a contract at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

CSX Reviews Conrail Ahead of Possible Offer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CSX Corp. says its board has authorized management to begin a review of Conrail to determine if the company should acquire the carrier.

Hays T. Watkins, the chairman and chief executive of CSX, said the company had been asked by the Transportation Department to review Conrail several times. He emphasized that CSX had not decided to make an offer or proposal for Conrail.

The Transportation Department has been eager to find buyers for the railroad, 85 percent of which is owned by the federal government. Last week, Norfolk Southern Corp., a major competitor of CSX, said that it also planned to make a study of whether it should acquire Conrail.

Any such sale would represent the largest denationalization in U.S. history.

Either railroad-holding company could face antitrust problems in acquiring Conrail, since it could give each a dominance of rail traffic on the East Coast.

Since the formation of Conrail in 1973 after the bankruptcy of the Penn Central and six other railroads, Congress has invested more than \$3 billion in government funds in the concern.

Through recent cost-cutting and aggressive marketing, the carrier has been able to increase its profit from \$174 million last year to an estimated \$275 million this year.

The only bid for the railroad came last April when Conrail's 40,000 employees offered \$2 billion in cash and wage concessions.

The employees, who are anxious to save their jobs, said last summer that Chase Manhattan Bank had agreed to help them raise \$500 million for a downpayment on their offer. The loan would be secured by the freight hauler's assets, the wage concessions and the proceeds of a public stock offering.

Conrail said Wednesday night that it would cooperate with CSX, as it has with all other interested parties. It made the same statement earlier when Norfolk Southern expressed interest.

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William Howarth, author of *The New Concord: Thoreau's Life as a Writer*, is an American literature and history at Princeton University. He wrote this review for *The New York Times*.

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♥ K9754
♦ K8
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WEST

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♦ A710852
♣ 762

SOUTH

♠ AJ764
♥ 7A
♦ AQJ98
♣ 7

North and South were
The bidding:

South	West	North
2♠	Pass	1♠
2♠	Pass	4♠
7♠	Pass	Pts
7♠	Pass	Pts

West led the diamonds

	Cash	Prev.		Cash	Prev.
Amalgamated Co.	215	215	Woodside Pet	10	
Amalgamated	2,165	2,070	Wormland		
Amalgamated	1,410	1,399	All orders pay		
Amalgamated	945	945	Adv. orders pay		
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Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow

Congressman Says Missile Plan Rejected in '82 Can Be Considered

By Daniel Ulin

MOSCOW (UPI) — A U.S. congressman said today that the United States is ready to open talks with the Soviet Union on a missile plan rejected in 1982, but that the plan must be considered first.

Rep. William E. Brock, D-Mich., said in a statement that the U.S. is ready to open talks with the Soviet Union on a missile plan rejected in 1982, but that the plan must be considered first.

Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 In 'Broad' Agreement

By Dan O'Connell

WESTBURY, N.Y. (UPI) — Leaders of the summit conference on Monday vowed to push for an economic recovery, and the United States said it was in a "broad" agreement with the Soviet Union on a missile plan rejected in 1982.

Middle East Impasse

By Richard Goodwin

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States and the Soviet Union are in a "broad" agreement on a missile plan rejected in 1982, but the plan must be considered first.

Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

By Chris P. Egan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Western leaders doubt the United States' power to recover from the economic crisis, and the United States said it was in a "broad" agreement with the Soviet Union on a missile plan rejected in 1982.

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